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THE year 1906 was not especially noteworthy in library annals, although the conference at Narragansett Pier brought together an attendance second only to the previous New England meeting at Magnolia. At the 1906 meeting, however, an increase in membership of the A. L. A. of over 600 was reported, making the year 1905-06, in this respect, the banner year of the Association, this result being stimulated by the ensuing advance of the first year membership fee to \$3. The Association at that meeting received with regret the resignation of Mr. Gardner M. Jones as treasurer, after his many years of patient and efficient service in that post of self-sacrifice. An important A. L. A. event of the year was the establishment, in pleasant rooms and under happy auspices, of the long-proposed official headquarters, in Boston, under charge of Mr. E. C. Hovey, furnishing also adequate space for the work of the Publication Board under charge of Miss Nina E. Browne. The Association now looks forward to the conference at Asheville, N. C., for which the date has been provisionally fixed at May 23-29. The cost of transportation is likely to be such as to give remarkable opportunity at a very reasonable price for a journey from West, North or East to the Southland, at the most beautiful time of year in the North Carolina mountains. The post-conference trip will include a rest-stay in the lake region among those mountains and a sight of the Jamestown Exposition soon after its opening days.

In the extension of library associations, 1906 saw the beginning of two national organizations—in France the Association des Bibliothécaires Français, and in Denmark Danmarks Folkebogsamlinger. In each case the association has devoted itself so far chiefly to practical problems of library finance—the French in an attempt to raise salaries, and the Danes in an agreement with the booksellers as to discounts to libraries. The latter association has its own periodical, *Bogsamlingsbladet*, a quarterly. In the United States the American Association of Law Librarians has

been added to the list of specialist organizations in the library profession. A state association has been organized in Montana—making a total of thirty-six state organizations—and at least three local clubs have been formed, in Massachusetts the Southern Worcester Library Club, making four local organizations in the banner library state, in Minnesota the Twin City Library Club, and the Iowa City Library Club in that city. The associations previously in existence show continued vigor, and the amount of time required for meetings seems to grow constantly greater. The Library Copyright League was also organized with the specific purpose of emphasizing the interest of libraries in the pending copyright measure. There has been extension, too, in organized opportunities of library training. 1905 contributed the Southern Library School and the Indiana Library School; 1906 adds the Wisconsin Library School, besides a number of new summer schools, most of them conducted by state commissions, some by colleges and universities. This increased supply responds to an increasing demand, but a glance at the map shows that the schools are clustered in two groups rather than distributed to meet local or district needs. This is, however, not unusual with educational and professional institutions, and objection on that score is perhaps more academic than real.

THE increase in number of libraries and also in circulation and effectiveness continued at a good pace; and especially notable has been the increasing demand for books in the Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs of Greater New York, caused by increased supply through Carnegie branches. Library experience, indeed, reverses the adage of economics that demand produces supply. Mr. Carnegie's gifts have not been as many or as large in 1906 as in previous years, but they nevertheless aggregate the substantial sum of \$3,063,176, distributed among 266 libraries and colleges in this and other countries that had not previously received money from him, with increases in 74 previous gifts.

THE year has not been notable in bibliographic productivity, except for the publication at the very end of the year of the great "Portrait Index," on which the Publication Board of the A. L. A. has been at work for so many years and which has at last been issued in excellent shape through the Library of Congress. This enterprise was one of the earliest suggested as possible developments of co-operative work, since it could scarcely be undertaken otherwise than through association and co-operation of the widest sort. Mr. W. C. Lane is entitled to especial credit for the steadfast devotion with which he has stood by the helm of this great enterprise, and Miss Nina E. Browne for her admirable executive work and patient handling of its vast detail in practical management. Mr. J. D. Brown, of London, added an important system of subject classification to library literature, and Mr. E. A. Savage made a beginning in a new field in his manual of annotation. The third part of "State publications" covering the far West, including the Pacific coast, was published. A new volume in the United States catalog series included not only the new material for the years 1902-1905, but also changes and corrections from the data of the preceding main volume.

THE library profession lost by death in 1906 the most beloved and foremost of English librarians in the passing of Dr. Richard Garnett, so long associated with the British Museum—a sorrow tempered by recognition of the enormous productive value of his long and active life. The death of Mr. John Philip Edmond, of Edinburgh, was also a loss to our English brethren. In the American profession we mourn the loss of Mr. H. L. Elmendorf, of Buffalo, who had the respect and affection of his colleagues, not only for his long record of useful work during the days of his wide activity, but also for his manful fight in these later years against illness and approaching death. Serious illness has deprived us for much of the year of the companionship and co-operation of Mr. F. M. Crunden, of the St. Louis Public Library, whose many burdens—culminating in his large activity and delightful hospitality at the time of the St. Louis Exposition and conference—overloaded his strength, and

of Miss Electra C. Doren, head of the Western Reserve Library School, who also has been overburdened by close devotion to library interests. It is gratifying, on the other hand, to note the return to library activities of Mrs. S. C. Fairchild, to whose services in the pioneer library school the cause of library training owes so much, and who is happily in renewed health and vigor, beyond her former measure, and the convalescence of Miss Helen E. Haines, whose work as managing editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been suspended since library week at the Catskills, by illness resulting from nervous overstrain, and who is now recruiting health and strength at Atlantic City in the hope of early resumption of her post.

THE copyright hearing last month, which is reported in full elsewhere, so far as it concerns libraries, emphasized the differences of opinion which exist regarding the pending copyright measure. The fear of certain librarians that the phraseology of the bill might result in limiting the circulation as well as the purchase of books by libraries, which the advocates of the bill declared to be unfounded, was happily set at rest by the statement of the chairman of the committee that no language having that effect would be reported. The official position of the A. L. A. delegates who had assented to the proposed compromise was met by the protest through the Library Copyright League of a large number of libraries, undoubtedly among the most important in the country, which produced a considerable effect upon the minds of the committee. There has been little disposition to object to limiting the privilege of importation to incorporated institutions, the restriction to one copy in each invoice and the prohibition of importation of unauthorized editions; and the question at issue is chiefly the clause denying any right to import foreign editions of books by American authors unless the American edition is out of print. The Treasury Department considers this last proviso unworkable in practice, and it seems probable that the committees in reporting the measure to their respective houses will reach a conclusion which, though not entirely satisfactory to either side, will not be entirely unsatisfactory from either point of view.

SOME NOTES ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF BOOKBUYING
FOR LIBRARIES*BY ISABEL ELY LORD, *Librarian Pratt Institute Free Library*

I.

It has long been recognized that the librarian of a public library is in the unusual position of a professional man who must at the same time be a business man. If he be a business man only, he may through admirable administration succeed in a measure; yet he will fail to accomplish what can and should be accomplished through a public library. But, again, if he has the other qualities of love of books, love of people, knowledge of books, knowledge of people—if he has these without business information and business ability, he will fail to do all that he should do, since he will fail to make the best use of the funds at his command. The librarian, with the director of a museum, is alone in requiring commercial knowledge in acquisition, where there is no commercial measure for the use to which he puts the material acquired. The library exists only by the constant expenditure of money, with no possibility of return in kind. This means that the administrator of such an institution must constantly consider the financial side of his work, while he must gauge results by service to the community. This last is true also, of course, of the administrators of school, college, university, and charitable institution; but the librarian deals in a constant and detailed expenditure of funds that, in its variety and variations, calls for much more time, thought, and experience than that of the heads of such institutions.

Now I suppose that we all agree that the ideal librarian is born, and cannot be made by any training of man. This is surely true as to what we justly consider the higher qualities; but it can hardly be so for the business side. Doubtless, business men are born, also, and, in addition, made, as are all the greatly successful men in any calling; but the born business man is not likely to turn to a profession where the money reward is always small, and business ability can be used only

in a limited way. It would seem, therefore, that there must be a good deal of training in the business side of library work, in order that its ends may be more effectively gained.

Any training in business habits, in accuracy, attention to detail, proper subordination of detail, calculation of ultimate loss and gain—any training of this sort, wherever had, can be turned at once to the profit of library work. Almost all of the men who have been most successful as what we call "real" librarians, and have, at the same time, been good administrators, have received no business training applied especially to the library except as they have gained it in practice. But it is quite possible to lay down certain general directions and to state certain general principles so that they may be of service to the novice in the work. That is what is attempted, in a modest way, for the subject of bookbuying, in this paper. It cannot claim to cover the ground or to exhaust the subject, but its statements are founded, in every detail, on experience, and for that reason may have a certain value.

ATTENTION PAID TO BOOKBUYING

Before beginning on the present state of things, let us glance at the attention that has been paid to the subject officially, so to speak, by librarians. When the 1876 conference of librarians was held at Philadelphia, the first attempt by the booktrade to fix the retail price of books was being made, and only 20 per cent. discount from the list (net) price was allowed to librarians. The conference of librarians passed the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Poole:

Resolved, That the discrimination against libraries in the rules of the American Booksellers' Association, which forbids the trade from supplying libraries with books at a greater discount than twenty per cent., is unjust and impolitic, and is a rule which no librarian is bound to respect.

A committee was appointed to deal with the publishers; but the next year they reported

*Alumni lectures delivered before the New York State Library School, June, 1906.

that action had become unnecessary, as, to quote the *Publishers' Weekly* of February, "Reform has become a mockery, the *American Book Trade Association almost a myth, the twenty per cent. rule a thirty per cent rule"—by which is meant no rule at all. In the pages of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* there is little as to bookbuying from 1876 to 1901. In 1884 there is an editorial on the subject (9:99); in 1893, at the Chicago conference, Mr. Gardner M. Jones had a paper (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 18:234-235) on the "Accession department" that touched on the subject and brought out some discussion; in 1897, at the Philadelphia conference, Mr. Ernst Lemcke had an admirable paper (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 22:C12-16) on the "Librarian and the importer." Then, in 1901, the net price rule established by the newly-formed organizations, the †American Publishers' Association and the ‡American Booksellers' Association, brought the subject to the fore. The discussions at the Waukesha conference, 1901 (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 26:C31-37; C134-137), the Magnolia conference, 1902 (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 27:C142-146; C153-156), and the Niagara conference, 1903 (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 28:C135-150) were supplemented by discussions and resolutions in state and local clubs, and at the bistate Atlantic City meeting, 1902 (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 27:134; 142).

At Waukesha in 1901 was appointed the first A. L. A. committee on the relations with the booktrade, and the dealings of this committee with the publishers are to be found reported in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The accusation was almost publicly made that the committee did not accomplish what it might have; but it is yet to be proved that another committee could have done more, and it is highly probable that the hesitancy of the American Publishers' Association to adopt the net fiction rule desired by the American Booksellers' Association (to which reference will be made later) is due to the representations made by the American Library Association committee. The truth seems to be that the publishers wish to try for themselves "what the traffic will bear," and that they will do this regardless of any body of customers.

In 1904 the name of the A. L. A. committee was changed to Committee on bookbuying. This committee has devoted its energies to the publication of a compact bulletin which had been begun by the committee under its old name—a bulletin appearing irregularly, whose object is to suggest to librarians different economies in buying. It has published lists of dealers in second-hand books whose catalogs will be useful, the English and American prices of books it will pay to import, warnings and suggestions of all sorts. Twenty-nine such bulletins have appeared since December, 1903. Mistakes have been made at times, as to facts of price, and certain libraries have attempted to import, urged thereto by the recommendation of the A. L. A. committee, but without the knowledge necessary to make importation a saving. But the mistakes have not been serious, and the very sharpness and promptness with which they have been criticised and corrected shows how much attention is paid to the bulletins. And they have done much to educate librarians in economy of bookbuying. No librarian can afford to ignore them. Bulletin 19 appeared in the *A. L. A. Booklist*, December, 1905 (v. 1, no. 8), in which number may be found an Index to Bulletins 1-19. Most of the bulletins are also printed in *Public Libraries*, and a few appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the *Publishers' Weekly*; but a complete set is obtainable only in the separate form. Since 1901 there have been more articles on the subject of bookbuying in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries* and the commission publications.

It is a fact worthy of attention that the latest formed of the national library associations, that of Denmark, organized in November, 1905 (Danmarks Bogsamlinger), has as its chief and almost its only object the gaining a library discount from the Danish Booksellers' Association. It is worth noting, also, that it was immediately successful, and that all members of the association get a discount of 25 per cent. All orders must be sent through the association office and there stamped, a matter simple enough in a country with one publishing center. The Danish Library Association undertakes to discourage the buying of second-hand books, as some offset for the increased discount. All this is

*Organized in July, 1874.

†Organized July 23, 1900.

‡Organization completed March, 1901.

significant. It is hard to realize what a difference there is in such an association whose reason for existence is primarily a commercial one, and the American Library Association, whose aims are education and friendly help toward the end for which the means of library work—and among the means book-buying—exist. It is not likely that any one would prefer to change our own association into the more business-like body, nor does it seem probable that the A. L. A. will ever act as a compact and effective business organization for any such definite purpose as that of our good friends the Danes.

The statement regarding the Columbia College School of Library Economy, made by its founder at Buffalo, in 1883, contained no mention of bookbuying as a subject to be taught; but in the prospectus of the school, issued in 1884, this subject is brought out. It has not, however, so far, proved practicable in any of the library schools to give detailed instruction in the subject, with practice.

BOOKBUYING AND BOOK SELECTION

It is impossible to separate the question of bookbuying from that of book selection. The amount of money available for the purchase of books is always inadequate to the possibilities of purchase; and in order to use the library funds to the best advantage, certain decisions must be made as to the actual books that shall be bought, and whether these, if books of the day, shall be bought on publication. This last is perhaps the question that one must consider first. Shall new books be bought damp from the press, or is it advisable to wait for any part of them?

NET PRICES

This brings us at once to the question, so important to bookbuyers, of net prices. In May, 1901, by an agreement between the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, a rule was adopted which is still in force. By it the retailers bind themselves to give, for such books as shall be published "net," to ordinary retail buyers no discount from the net price to be fixed for each book by its publisher. To special classes of people and to certain institutions, of which the library is one, the retailers may give a discount of 10 per cent. The net price rule must hold for each book for

one year after publication, after which time the retailers are free to give any discount they choose. It was understood that fiction, books known as "juvenile," and school books should not be published net; but it was the publishers' stated intention to publish other books at a net price. Feb. 1, 1902, an addition was made to this rule by which copyrighted fiction should be sold at no discount greater than 28 per cent., except that a special discount of 33 per cent. might be given to those entitled to the 10 per cent. on non-fiction. This is commonly spoken of as the "protected" price in fiction. It is not a net price, as fiction, which is almost invariably listed at \$1.50, is sold everywhere at a greater or less discount. The practically universal price to private buyers is, indeed, \$1.08, giving the full 28 per cent. discount. Jan. 1, 1904, "juveniles" were included in this fiction rule. When the first of these rules was established, it was greeted by librarians generally as a reform, since under the old rule, or lack of it, the booksellers were being rapidly driven out of business in all except the great cities. This was chiefly because the dry goods and department stores sold books, as an advertisement, at no profit, or at one so small that no bookseller could compete with them and make a living of any sort. These "cut rates" were a great loss, as they were adopted by firms that treat books as merchandise, to be sold by clerks ignorant of any of their qualities except their price, and make no attempt to keep in stock the best books of all time or of the day, when the ephemeral and well-advertised favorite of the moment is easier to handle. The publishers stated that they would lessen the list price of books so that the net price would be a fair compensation for the loss in discount. A book now published at \$1.50, they said, and sold to the average library at \$1, would be listed net at \$1.25, so that with the 10 per cent. discount the library would pay \$1.12½. Although even this increase in price was a serious one to libraries, with their limited funds, it was accepted as fair and, in view of helping the bookseller, desirable. Whether, in these commercial days, there is any body of men who, having a monopoly—for copyright is, of course, such—and an iron-bound agreement by which retail prices are fixed by the manufacturer, could refrain

from using this fortuitous combination for their own gain, it is difficult to say. That the publishers are not such a body of men was proved very soon. The continuations of series published at \$1.50 were published at \$1.50 net; those at \$1 were now \$1 net, etc. Statistics of such advances have been compiled by librarians, committees, etc., and an advance of at least 24 per cent., by and large, has been proved (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 27:27). The publishers, when their attention was called to this, replied—though neither reply nor retort has been made officially—that there were several causes for this advance, three of which were the increased cost of binding, which is now expected to be ornamental, the increased cost of illustration, and the increased advertising demanded by the authors. To the librarian's retort that a plainer binding and no illustrations would vastly improve most books, and that if advertising increased the expense of a book, it would seem economy to stop it, there has so far been no reply. The *Publishers' Weekly*, in an editorial Feb. 20, 1904 (65:637-638), presents the causes for advance in price. The publishers have replied to criticism that the association has nothing to do with prices—each publisher setting his own—but is concerned only with the maintaining of the prices when fixed. This hardly affects the result, as it is the protection that enables the publisher to raise prices. No facts and figures have been given to prove that the cost of production has increased 24 per cent.—or any other definite amount—since 1901.

The *Publishers' Weekly** will be spoken of later, as a tool for the librarian in making his list of new books, etc., but it has another value that is not always appreciated. It represents the American booktrade, and in its editorials and its articles can be found the expression of the attitude of the trade at a given moment, with trade information and advice of value to the librarian as well as to the bookseller. All this matter should be read regularly, as a part of the knowledge necessary to intelligent buying. The *Book and News Dealer* was the official organ of the American Booksellers' Association, and contained the proceedings of that body, a complete list of net books, a list of the members

of the American Publishers' Association, and editorials and notes of interest, but ceased publication in April, 1906.

EFFECT OF THE NET PRICE

The great increase in the cost of books of recent publication has made libraries generally hesitate as to their purchase. It is true that numerically considered the proportion of books published net is still small, but books that are "new" in the ordinary sense—new matter—are practically all net. There are published every year certain books of such value and character that it is undoubtedly for the best advantage of the library, in its service to the public, to secure them immediately. And if such books are to be bought, if, indeed, any net book is to be bought before the term of protection has expired, it should be bought as soon as it is published. There is no money advantage in delay, and there is a serious disadvantage of moral effect. Those whom the library serves like to have the books that are being reviewed and talked about; and if such books are worth buying at the advanced price, they should be bought at once.

The great question in the selection of books to-day comes in the question of inclusion in this class. If a good book of African travel is published now, when there is no special cause for interest in that country, is it desirable for the library to buy it, when a book on the same subject, quite as well-written, as authoritative, and as interesting, was published three years ago and may be had at at least 25 per cent. less than the new book? It can often, indeed, be bought second-hand at 50 per cent. less. Is there an advantage in the newness of the book that makes it worth two equally good in every other way? This is a question that each librarian must decide for himself and for every book. It is quite evident, from their reports, that many of the large libraries of the country have very greatly reduced the proportion of their new books since the net price rule was established. Many of them, also, are even buying more books now with the same money, since they have been forced by the net price rule to buy second-hand books and to import. This is a distinct advantage to the libraries, not only as to the number of books added, but also and chiefly because the quality of the additions is

*\$4 a year.

bettered. Formerly many more ephemeral books were added than now, when hesitation about cost brings a delay that enables the librarian to get a better perspective of the book in question. Waiting for a book to be reduced in price may mean finding that it is not worth even the lesser cost, and so the library is spared a waste of money. It contains less dead and dying wood.

Since the publishers themselves admit that they venture on the publication of many books that they would refuse if they did not count on the library trade, it is probable that they considered the net price as what is known in the picturesque language of the trans-Mississippi region as a hold-up. Free public, and especially municipally supported, libraries, they seem to have argued, must buy what the public wants, and they must buy at any price, short of an obviously outrageous one, that the publisher fixes. The publishers would certainly deny that they reasoned thus, whether consciously or unconsciously, but that they did would seem only a logical deduction from the facts known to us. If they expected this, however, they have been partially disappointed. A sale of fifty copies less of a \$4 book makes an appreciable difference in the profits of the edition, and it is certain that the loss has been as great as that in many cases. It seems clear that the libraries in great part, and for the better books, create as well as supply a demand, and that they are now able to create the demand for good books over twelve months old, as they did before for those under that. Publishers create a public demand that is imperative to a library only by advertising enormously, and even then the book must come up to a certain standard. Now there are very few books except novels that bring profit enough to pay for much advertising. And the demand that comes for the more expensive books, as a rule comes from people who are quite open to the argument that it is advisable for the library to get two books instead of one by waiting a little. All this would seem to mean hurting the publication of those books that every good publisher—and most of them are good—desires most to see on his lists. Whether this has really happened, it is too early to see. Some publishers and booksellers certainly complain of a falling-off in library trade. And

it seems to librarians that there have been more remainders of good books in the market than there used to be. But all this is a question that will settle itself in time.

There has never been any serious intention on the part of libraries of hurting their own interests, even temporarily, by establishing a boycott on net books, but if the present prices are maintained, administrators of public library funds must let their selection of books be affected by the advanced cost of new books. Fewer new books can be bought for the same money, and the purchasing power of the library in this class of books will be diminished. This will have several good results: it will lessen the amount of ephemeral literature bought; it will give time and funds to fill in the valuable books of the past; it will take the libraries out of the position of encouraging the Athenian desire for the new because of its newness.

To mention the practice of certain libraries of giving out the list of the books most asked for in the library for the week or month—the “most popular” books—may seem a stepping aside from the subject of bookbuying, but as a matter of fact it is not. By thus advertising further the much-advertised “best sellers” the library creates a further demand for them, and the necessity of expending more of the library funds to meet this demand for what in nine cases out of ten is ephemeral. That comes down to one side of bookbuying.

The American Booksellers' Association has asked the American Publishers' Association to publish the ordinary novel, now \$1.50 “protected,” at \$1.20 net. If the price of fiction is thus advanced, it will give many a librarian an argument for doing what he has long desired to do—namely, to stop the purchase of new fiction. No librarian can look with pleasant feelings on a row of twenty copies of “When armor was in fashion,” idle on the shelves now that the advertisements have ceased. In their place he might have bought twenty volumes that would be serviceable to the end—if he could stop buying new fiction. Whether many libraries will decide to do this if fiction goes up to \$1.08 or \$1.17 can be told only when this happens, but every librarian would find a certain relief in doing so.

[After this paper was in type the American

Publishers' Association, at a meeting Jan. 9, 1907, repealed all the existing rules and regulations of the association having any reference to the prices of books, by passing a resolution covering the matter. This plan (*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 32:20) recommends the same discounts that hold at present, but all agreements of the sort in the future will be made between the individual publisher and the dealers whom he supplies. This change was made because of the trend of recent judicial decisions as to combinations "in restraint of trade," the one nearest applicable to the book-trade combination being that as to the drug trade combination, declared illegal by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals Dec. 3, 1906.

How much this will change the discount to libraries will be determined by the rules of the individual publishers and by their ability to enforce them.]

THE QUESTION OF SELECTION

Each year there is printed a large number of books, and even the smallest library must buy some small proportion of these at once. After this selection for immediate purchase, there remains a mass of matter which can be sorted into classes:

1. Books to be bought as soon as the price is lowered, whether by increase of discount or by second-hand buying.
2. Books to be bought only if obtainable at second hand.
3. Books that may be bought at "remainder" prices.
4. Books that will be accepted as gifts, but not bought.
5. Books that will not be added under any circumstances.

For this last class it is not necessary to keep a full list, though it is advisable to make one for any book that may "sound well," but has been discovered to be valueless. A slip list is, of course, the only possible method of having constantly at hand one's recorded knowledge of such books. How full this list shall be depends on the number and kind of books the library buys, the good memory of the person buying, that person's knowledge of books and authors, and the use of the list. If a librarian who knows exactly what is in the library, can trust his memory for additions, and uses the list

himself, he needs to make slips simply for books that he knows only from reviews. But if some one else is to check the list with second-hand catalogs, etc., or if the record is to represent the needs of the library, useful to any one, then all books desirable for the library must be added. For example, the librarian knows perfectly well that he has not the new edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music," and he does not need to make a slip for his own use, if he has decided to wait for a second-hand copy; but if the list of desirable books is checked by an assistant, Grove should go in, unless the librarian re-checks all lists. From this large and ever-increasing number of titles, additions are chosen as rapidly as they are obtainable advantageously. Such a list is necessary, as a supplement to memory of the possibilities of addition; but if the librarian does not know his library thoroughly, he cannot even use this to advantage, since it is not possible to collate every catalog that comes in as to every item, nor would such a practice pay.

METHOD OF LISTING THE SELECTION

The formation of the list is easier than the selection from it. Every librarian should read the annotated list of the books of the week in the *Publishers' Weekly* as diligently as does the library school student under compulsion. The initial checking for American books should be done there, and the slips made and filed.

The *Cumulative Book Index* also lists all new books, and in a dictionary form, so that a book may be found under title and subject as well as author, but gives no descriptive notes. It cumulates all entries into one alphabet at intervals, which average three months. The *Publishers' Weekly* cumulates quarterly, semi-annually and annually. Both publish "books wanted" lists, elsewhere referred to. The *Publishers' Weekly*, whose value has already been stated, gives also lists of auction sales and trade notes. The Library of Congress galley sheets are of value to the large library, but are too expensive for any other. They record a complete list of copyrighted material, and much other matter, but with few notes that aid much in the selection of books.

If the library can afford the *Cumulative*

Book Review Digest, additional information gleaned from that should be added to the slips each month. This periodical gives extracts from the notices of books published in the well-known literary reviews. We all know that book reviews are too laudatory, and in running through the columns of the *Cumulative Book Review Digest* one finds few quotations that are unfavorable, but the extracts often give information about the book that has not been gained from the *Publishers' Weekly*. The *A. L. A. Booklist* brings its added and more valuable information regarding a carefully chosen selection from the new books, and some check should be adopted—as a letter A—to mark a book approved therein. The literary reviews add their quota. The publishers' lists and announcements come in daily, though most of them are of small value if the other sources are used. There is an advantage, however, in having the books grouped by publishers, as they are nowhere else except in the "Order List" of the *Publishers' Weekly*, and, for some publishers, in the *Cumulative Book Index*, as such a grouping enables one to discover the general character of the publications of a given house. Soon the librarian using all these means has an impression of some sort, valuable even when vague, as to the character of every book he has listed. For technical books he generally relies on special reviews and on the "men who know"—when he can find them. He includes in his list all notes of desirable editions of standard books. He enters here all notes of out-of-print books or expensive old books that would increase the value of his collection. He has, in short, one single file to consult when he wishes to order a book that he has not.

The library within my knowledge that has the most perfect system of such listing is the John Crerar Library, of Chicago. Mr. C. W. Andrews, the librarian, has been good enough to furnish the following description of the system.

"Titles to be considered are drawn from three sources:

"(1) The examination of 11 book lists (especially Library of Congress, English, French and German trade lists, and *Natura Novitates*) by the librarian.

"(2) The reading of 102 journals for reviews by the staff.

"(3) Requests of readers. The selection is mainly by the librarian, but all titles not selected for purchase by him are subsequently examined by the reference librarian. The results of the examination are noted as follows (each slip being marked with a number):

"1. Selected for purchase.

"2-1. Out of print; buy at any reasonable price.

"2. Await further information (used for books on the border line, and for new editions—having less than 10 per cent. increase—of books within our field; also, for dissertations and similar pamphlet material.

"2-3. To be bought at reduced price.

"3. Within our field, but not wanted at present.

"4. Will accept as gift.

X. Not wanted at all (used for mere reprints, misleading titles, and trash, but not for books evidently outside the scope of the library).

"All but class 1 are filed in the official catalog as soon as they can be classified and indexed roughly. As soon as any order is given from class 1, a blue slip giving author and brief title and order number is placed in the official catalog and remains there until the book has been received, cataloged, shelved, etc., when it is replaced by the completed order card.

"It will be seen that if the work of ordering were up to date, it would not be necessary to look in more than one place for the information in regard to any title, but at present it is necessary to look also in the file of titles selected for purchase.

"The general trend of review notices is indicated by abbreviations as follows:

"f. favorable.

"v. f. very favorable.

"unf. unfavorable.

"f. res. favorable with reservations.

"+—balanced.

"abstr. no opinion, but considerable excerpts.

"One or two other details are of some importance in our library. Under the heading "Estimated cost" is given the price which the librarian expects to pay for the book. The placing of this price on the card is an

instruction to the assistant in the receiving room to approve a charge of that amount or less. This removes the necessity of an inspection by the librarian of more than a very small percentage of the charges. It is hardly necessary to add that this limit is not sent to the agents.

"Another item is the fact that on the order slip the date is that of the bill and not the date of receipt at the library or of the actual accessioning. We have found that this simplifies very greatly reference to the treasurer's records."

It will be seen that this list is an official catalog, including not only books considered for the John Crerar Library, but books received and cataloged. It is therefore the single official collation list, and, as Mr. Andrews says, if the orders up to date were filed, it would be necessary to look only in this one list to collate any book. Such an accumulation of material, even when on slips, is rather appalling, yet the John Crerar official catalog is by no means difficult to use, and the ease with which one can ascertain whether a book is in the library or if not, how desirable it is, is such as to tempt any librarian to undertake a similar one. Such elaboration would indeed be foolish in any but a great library, but a modification of it may be used even for the smallest collection. The greatest immediate expense is for a filing-case; but catalog card boxes can be used when economy in such matters must be practiced. The amount of time spent on such a list must be justified by its value to the library, and this relation of the two must always be settled by the judgment of the librarian.

REPLACEMENTS AND DUPLICATES

So far only books that are new to the library have been considered, but they are by no means the only books added. The replacement of worn-out copies and the addition of needed duplicates make an important part of the business of the order department. Among these the same distinctions can be drawn as for new books. If the worn-out copy is the only one in the library, it comes in for the same consideration as a new book. If it is desirable to replace it, but not desirable to pay the price for a new copy, purchase may be delayed until the opportunity comes to get

it cheap. But in that case the cards for the book should be taken from the catalog, and this means time and trouble that may make up the difference in the cost of the book, new or second-hand. And if the book has ever appeared on any of the printed library lists, it should be replaced promptly if at all. It is hard to consider every case of replacement, but it is a fact that it is always a choice between another copy of the book worn out and some book the library has never had, which might be bought with the same money. It is a counsel of perfection to say that every replacement should be as carefully considered as every addition, but one should do one's best to live up to it. A help in this is the liberal use of the "Not to be replaced" stamp on the shelf-list *before* the book has been discarded, when it can be examined and judged easier than after the discarding.

Another help is to stamp the shelf-list card for every book in the "A. L. A. catalog," "A. L. A.," to show that it should be replaced without further consideration. Where it has proved undesirable to replace such a book, the "Not to be replaced" stamp can be used in addition; but, generally speaking, a library desires every A. L. A. book as a permanency—or until the next "A. L. A. catalog" is issued.

The matter is much simpler if there is another copy of the book in the library when the worn-out copy is discarded. Then, unless there is some special reason, one can wait some time for the opportunity of second-hand buying or for importation. If the shelf-list for every book of fiction be marked with the number of copies desirable for the library, and the shelf-list for all other books be marked in the same way, but only for those of which more than one copy is needed, much time is saved in deciding as to replacement. A library buys a number of duplicate copies while a book is very popular, or when it is used in a given lecture course; it also acquires by gift duplicates excellent for replacement of worn-out copies. But in each case there may be more copies on the shelves than will be eventually needed. There are five copies of a novel popular to-day, but by the time these are rebound and worn out one copy will supply the demand. The number 1 on the shelf-list will show this to the person who

discards four of the copies, and no records of these need go through at all for consideration. In non-fiction, if a second or third copy is added, by gift or for a temporary purpose, of a book of which only one copy is to be kept permanently, the person who crosses out one copy will understand this if there is no mark on the card, and again will send through no record. This has the advantage of enabling one to "stock up" ahead with certain books that are sure to be needed, as the chance to get them offers. If an opportunity arises to get Fiske's "School history of the United States" at 40 cents, when the purchaser is sure that a copy of Fiske will be discarded soon, it is an advantage. And if the shelf-list is marked there is no danger of the copy, which this new one is to replace, being again replaced after being discarded. As to the "standard" novels of which more than one copy is kept, it is almost always possible to replace these soon with good editions at special prices. Such books, which are permanently part of the collection and sure to have constant and hard use, should be re-

placed by copies in special library binding, where that is possible. In bulletin 6 the A. L. A. Committee on Bookbuying made the following statement, which should be kept in mind: "The total cost of a book is represented by first cost plus cost of preserving and caring for it during life." It is a good rule to buy what you can of the "standards" referred to, second-hand, and to put in the rest in a special binding.

The greater part of the purchases of the average public library for its children's department are not new books, but replacements and duplicates. These it is not so easy to get second-hand in good condition, and in this department, even more than elsewhere, a special library binding is desirable. The question is too large to enter upon here, but the subject touches closely on that of book-buying, as the life of the book depends on the way it is put together. Economical buying secures the binding that insures the largest use for a given cost, and that undoubtedly means, in the case of much used books, a special "library binding."

REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1906: BEING THE FOURTH SUPPLEMENT TO THE A. L. A. "GUIDE TO REFERENCE BOOKS"

BY ALICE B. KROEGER, *Drexel Institute Library*

FEWER reference books have appeared during 1906 than for many years past, and but a small proportion of those mentioned are of very great importance. The compiler will be grateful for suggestions of books which may have escaped her notice.

Encyclopedias

"Nelson's encyclopædia" (N. Y., Nelson, 1905-06, \$42 for set of 12 vols.) is the latest general encyclopedia, of which ten volumes have been published. Although it possesses many admirable features, it is not necessary for the small and medium-sized libraries to buy it if they have the "New International," which is the most useful of the recent encyclopedias.

Philosophy

Rand's "Bibliography of philosophy, psychology and cognate subjects" is published

as vol. 3, pts. 1-2, of Baldwin's "Dictionary of philosophy and psychology" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1906, 2 v., \$10), and is also issued separately. It is a classified bibliography, including references to books and periodical articles. There is no author index, which is a defect. It is the most important bibliography of the subject.

Religion

Singer's "Jewish encyclopædia" has been completed, the twelfth volume appearing in 1906.

Science and useful arts

Gannett's "Dictionary of altitudes in the United States" (Wash., Government Print. Off., 1906, free) is issued in its fourth edition as bulletin no. 274 of the U. S. Geological Survey. In this work the arrangement is under states and cities.

Goodchild & Tweney's "Technological and scientific dictionary" (Lond., Newnes; Phil., Lippincott, 1906, \$6) is an English work which aims to give the modern meaning of technical terms used in the arts and sciences. The articles are brief.

The fourth volume of the "Engineering index," covering the years 1901-1905 (N. Y., Engineering Magazine, 1906, \$7.50), continues this very useful index.

Music

Elson's "Music dictionary" (Bost., Ditson, 1905, \$1) is a dictionary of terms containing also a list of composers and artists with pronunciation of their names, a list of popular works in music, and a short English-Italian vocabulary of musical words and expressions.

The second volume of the new edition of Grove's "Dictionary of music and musicians" (N. Y., Macmillan, 1906) also appeared this year.

Literature—Quotations

In Dalbiac's "Dictionary of quotations (German) with authors and subjects index" (Lond., Sonnenschein; N. Y., Macmillan, 1906, 7s. 6d., \$2.50) the German text is followed by translations, usually from some well-known writer. The arrangement is under first word.

Fiction

A new edition, somewhat enlarged and revised, of Bowen's "Descriptive catalogue of historical novels and tales" (Lond., Stanford, 1905, 2s.) has appeared.

Biography

Actors. Browne's "Who's who on the stage" (N. Y., Browne & Austin, 1906, \$3.50) contains in the form of a biographic dictionary records of the careers of actors, actresses, playwrights, and managers of the American stage. Occasionally useful, but of no very great importance.

A similar work for the English dramatic world is entitled "The green room book; or, Who's who on the stage" (Lond., Clark; N. Y., Warne, 1906, \$1.50). It includes some foreign and American names, and contains besides the biographic miscellaneous information regarding the stage. To be continued annually.

American. Two volumes of the "National cyclopædia of American biography" (N. Y., White, 1906, \$10 ea.) complete the work. They are volume 13 and a Conspectus. The Conspectus is "an analytical summary of American history and biography, containing also the complete indexes of the 'National cyclopædia of American biography.'" This volume of 752 pages, which can also be had separately, contains lists of names grouped under a large number of topics and will be found helpful to the reference librarian. There are lists of United States senators, of congressmen, of ambassadors, etc., presidents of religious organizations, presidents of American universities, editors of magazines and newspapers, Americans in fiction, poetry and the drama, and many other lists. The "Personal index" is full and refers to the volumes of the cyclopædia where the account will be found. There is also a topical index and a list of "First American ancestors and their descendants."

The latest volume of "Who's who in America, 1906-07," has been issued.

German. "Deutsches zeitgenossen lexikon" (Lpz., Schulze, 1905, 12 marks) is a biographical dictionary of contemporary German men and women.

Indian. Buckland's "Dictionary of Indian biography" (Lond., Sonnenschein, 1906, 7s. 6d.) is a useful compilation giving information regarding British soldiers and statesmen and others who have been prominent in Indian affairs, as well as of natives who have been distinguished in any way.

Scientists. Cattell's "American men of science" (N. Y., The Science Press, 1906, \$5) gives brief biographical data (in a similar manner to "Who's who") regarding Americans "who have contributed to the advancement of pure science, the term being used in the narrower sense—or because they are found in the membership of certain national societies."

Portraits

Perhaps the most important reference book of the year to librarians is the "A. L. A. portrait index," edited by W. C. Lane and Nina E. Browne (Wash., Government Printing Office, 1906). It is an index to portraits contained in printed books and periodicals. The work includes entries of about 120,000 por-

traits of thirty-five to forty-five thousand persons. There are 6216 volumes indexed. Dates of birth and death and characterizations of the persons whose portraits are indexed are given. The index may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for three dollars.

History

United States. McLaughlin, Slade and Lewis's "Writings in American history, 1903" (Wash., Carnegie Institution, 1905, pap., \$1) is a continuation of Richardson and Morse's "Writings on American history, 1902." It is a bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year, with some memoranda on other portions of America. The list is classified, with an author index.

Periodical indexes, lists, etc.

"What's in the magazines" (Chic., Dial Co., 1906, 50 c. per year) is a new addition to our periodical indexes. The first number appeared in June, 1906. It purports to index 45 leading monthlies. There is a classified index to the magazines and the contents pages of the magazines are given. Brief explanations of the character of leading articles are given. This does not take the place of the "Reader's guide" or the "Library index." Of most use in keeping up with recent magazine literature.

The John Crerar Library has issued a second edition, corrected to November, 1905, of the "Supplement to the list of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston." A bibliography (28 pages) of union lists of serials compiled by A. G. S. Josephson is appended to it.

"Library work" is an important new publi-

cation for librarians. Three numbers have appeared during the year. It is issued at irregular intervals and indexes current library literature under subjects. American and English library periodicals as well as other publications are indexed. Of special value on account of the descriptions or abstracts of articles. Current numbers sent free to librarians on request. Back numbers 25 cents per copy.

Documents

State. Part 3 of Bowker's "State publications" (N. Y., Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1905, \$5) covers the western states and territories.

United States. Wyer's "United States government documents" (Alb., N. Y., State Education Dept., 1906, 15 c.) is the best available summary of information regarding our public documents. It is divided into sections as follows: Production and nature; acquisition; arrangement and classification; cataloging; use; appendixes; class work, bibliography; index.

Trade Bibliography

American. The "United States catalog supplement, books published 1902-05" (Minneapolis, Wilson, 1906, \$15) is a thick volume of 2034 pages. Library of Congress card order numbers are given.

The third volume of Evans' "American bibliography" covers the years 1751-1764.

English. The seventh volume of the "English catalogue of books" (Lond., The Publishers' Circular, 1906, \$2) includes the author, title and subject entries of books from January, 1901, to December, 1905.

The "Reference catalogue of current literature for 1906" (Lond., Whitaker, 1906, 2 vols., \$5) is even more bulky than usual. The index contains over 160,000 references.

A LIBRARY BY THE SEA

(AT COHASSET, MASS.)

Here twice a day the tidal waters rise
And flood the green salt meadows with soft foam;
How fitting, that beside the eternal Sea
Eternal Literature should have a home!

—JOHN RUSSELL HAYES.

LIBRARY COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

THE League now has a large membership, including the heads of the majority of the important libraries of the country. The officers are: president, Bernard C. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents, Frederick H. Hild, Chicago Public Library; Frederick M. Crunden, St. Louis Public Library; W. H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library; E. H. Anderson, director New York State Library; George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library; George W. Harris, Cornell University Library; Gratia S. Countryman, Minneapolis Public Library; Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*; Purd B. Wright, St. Joseph Public Library; George W. Peckham, Milwaukee Public Library; Charles F. Lummis, Los Angeles Public Library; C. W. Smith, Seattle Public Library; H. L. Koopman, Brown University Library; George F. Bowerman, District of Columbia Public Library; J. C. Dana, Newark Free Public Library; S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids Public Library; W. T. James, Wesleyan University Library; H. C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, W. P. Cutter, Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.; executive committee, Messrs. Steiner, Anderson, Wellman, Hild, Cutter.

The constitution is as follows:

1. This association shall be called the Library Copyright League.
2. Its purpose shall be to prevent copyright legislation abridging the existing rights of libraries to import authorized editions of books.
3. The officers shall be a president, vice-presidents and a secretary-treasurer, who shall choose an executive committee of five from their number.
4. This executive committee shall act for the League, except when the League itself takes direct action.
5. No debt or obligation shall be contracted by the executive committee without a vote of the League.

In preparation for the recent hearing on copyright, elsewhere reported, the League issued the following open letter:

SIR: The Library Copyright League has duly authorized its executive committee to present to you the following arguments against certain provisions of Senate Bill 6330, entitled "A Bill to amend and consolidate the Acts representing Copyright."

The signatures on the accompanying protest comprise 220 persons prominent in library work, 120 of these persons being chief librarians. A list of the libraries represented is appended.

The Library Copyright League is opposed to certain provisions of section 30 of said bill, believing that any bill which includes these provisions would be a distinct detriment to the educational interests of the country, and

as such an undesirable piece of legislation. The provisions of which we complain tend seriously to impair the freedom of public libraries to supply the public with good literature; the interests of the public library are of vital importance to all, as the libraries exist for the benefit of all the people.

The present provisions of law under which libraries import books restrict only the number that may be imported in any one invoice, limiting it to two copies.

The proposed legislation further limits the privileges of importation in the following respects:

I. It limits the number to be imported in any one invoice to one copy. This provision is objectionable, first, because it is sometimes desirable to have two copies of a newly issued book, one for reference and one for circulation; and secondly, because it is frequently desirable to procure in one invoice two copies of books bought in replacement of worn-out volumes.

II. It limits the importation to authorized editions, excluding so-called "pirated editions." The league has no objection to this limitation, except as it may delay the entry of other books contained in the same importing package.

III. It prohibits the importation of foreign editions of books by American authors copyrighted in the United States of America. This provision is objectionable for the following reasons:

1. We object to any provision which will interfere with the free public dissemination of the thought of the world to the citizens of our country through the public library system or will cause any delay in placing this printed thought before our readers. English editions of the works of American authors may, according to those provisions of the bill contained in section 16, be published abroad sixty days before the publication in the United States. Further, simultaneous announcement in America and in foreign countries is not required. Works are frequently announced in England weeks or months before they are announced in the United States. It is impossible to predict that a book will be issued by an American publisher until after he has announced it. This provision would therefore delay the ordering of any book from England until 60 days after it is published in that country, and if the book be not published in the United States a further delay will occur before the book can be procured from England. When a work is published as a serial in a magazine, the copyright of the work in such form preserves the rights of publisher and author, and enables them to postpone reissue of the work in volume form to such time as suits their convenience. Thus, a serial story appearing in magazines on both sides of the ocean has been published in book form in England in October and in America

in the end of the following March. If the American publisher had never cared to issue the book in volume form in the United States, and the law be passed as now drawn, it would be practically impossible for the library to procure such a book.

2. It is in many cases extremely difficult to determine whether the author of a book is an American or not. The determination of this fact would require an enormous amount of labor both by the librarian of a library and the officials of the custom-house at the port of entry, and resultant delay in obtaining the books for circulation. In some cases, as in those of new or little-known authors, there are no possible means for a librarian to ascertain whether an author be American or not. There is no definition of the phrase "American author" in the bill, and the subject is greatly complicated, inasmuch as some American authors publish books in England of which there are no American editions, as some Americans are domiciled abroad and as others have changed their citizenship and have become naturalized in foreign countries.

3. It would be difficult to determine whether a book is copyrighted in this country. This would require libraries to determine, by correspondence with the Copyright Office, the existence of a copyright in advance of ordering. No English exporter can determine the fact, as English publishers object to the printing of an American copyright notice on their editions and the proposed law makes no provision for such printing. We are convinced that the customs officials at any port of entry would be incapable of determining the fact, and that therefore the proposed provision would either result in enormous additional work on the part of these officials, greatly increased expenses, and exasperating delay, or would render the law incapable of enforcement. In any event, it would result in serious delay in obtaining the books for circulation. The inclusion of one doubtful book in a case would undoubtedly result in the retention of the whole case in the custom-house until the question with reference to this book was settled.

4. To secure the consent of the American copyright proprietor, except in rare cases, is out of the question; for in the first place, such proprietor may decline to consent; in the second place, it would often be impossible to get into communication with him; and finally, the labor and expense involved in seeking such consent would often be excessive, and would always be so great as to render frequent seeking of such consent prohibitory upon any library. While assignments of copyright must be registered in the Library of Congress, the changes in the address of the proprietor need not be registered there. In the case of a copyright forming a portion of the estates of deceased persons, extreme difficulty or insuperable obstacles would often prevent libraries from obtaining the consent

of the executors, administrators, personal representatives or legatees of such deceased persons.

5. As disbursers of public funds provided by taxation for the education of the people, we object to any provision which would limit our source of supply of books to the members of any such organization as the American Publishers' Association, whose policy has been to control the price of books by limiting the distribution to such retailers as would agree to maintain advanced prices and refusing to supply goods to those who will not so agree. Such limitation of our market is in effect a tax on a public educational institution, to be paid directly to the booktrade of this country, and would make it possible for the publishers to fix the prices of books at any figure, and hence to tax us in any amount. We respectfully call your attention to a monthly publication known as the *Book and News Dealer*, in which is printed, in each number, a list of these dealers whose supplies have been stopped. This publication is the official organ of the American Booksellers' Association, as appears on the front cover of the publication. The agreement between the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association to control prices has been pronounced illegal, as a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law (26 Stat. L., 209), by a decision by the circuit court for the southern district of New York in the case of *Bobbs-Merrill Co. v. Strauss*. (Fed. Rep. 139, p. 155.)

6. The English edition is often a better one for library purposes than that published in the United States, or is different from that published in the United States in certain respects, as, for example, in character of paper or illustrations, addition of appendixes, etc. It is always desirable to obtain the completest and most durable edition for the use of the public who are the patrons of the public library.

7. There is no obligation upon the American publisher or copyright proprietor to keep in print any decent edition of a work. Public libraries are continually wearing out books and are forced to replace them. In procuring these replacements it is frequently found that certain books are issued in the United States only on poor paper with worn plates and in paper covers, while there is a neat, durable, and well-bound edition published in England. Libraries should be permitted freely to procure the best editions in these cases, wherever it may be printed.

8. The privilege given the American publisher or copyright proprietor as to supplying copies of his edition is too vague. If he should state that the book is out of print today, but will very shortly be reprinted, the public library should not be obliged to wait upon his pleasure, and thus the people be deprived of the use of the book for a time, without any guaranty that the publisher may

not change his mind and fail to reprint the book.

9. The Constitution of the United States (Article I, section 8) gives Congress the power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." The proposed copyright bill purports to be drawn with this object. But under existing law authors have a right to all the protection that is necessary. They have a right to copyright in other countries under the act of 1891. They sell this copyright, either for cash or royalty, in England as in America. Once that agreement is made they cannot care whether a book is sold there or here.

We are confident that you will, after careful consideration, amend the bill in such a way as will retain for the libraries of this country the privileges which previous legislation has given them. The Library Copyright League, therefore, asks that there be omitted from the bill in the report of the committees the words after the words "United States" in line 25, page 24, of the Senate print of the bill No. 6330, through and including the word "proprietor" in line 5, page 25; and that on line 19 of page 24 the word "one" be stricken out and the word "two" be inserted in lieu thereof.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *President.*

W. P. CUTLER, *Secretary.*

H. C. WELLMAN, *Librarian City Library, Springfield, Mass.*

E. H. ANDERSON, *Director, State Library, Albany, N. Y.*

FREDERICK H. HILD, *Librarian, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.*

Executive Committee, Library Copyright League.

SECOND PUBLIC HEARING ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL

THE second public hearing on the copyright bill was held in Washington, Dec. 7-11, inclusive, before a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The section of the bill that concerns importation by libraries is as follows:

Sec. 30. That during the existence of the American copyright in any book the importation into the United States of any foreign edition or editions thereof (although authorized by the author or proprietor) not printed from type set within the limits of the United States or any editions thereof produced by lithographic process not performed within the limits of the United States, in accordance with the requirements of section 13 of this act, shall be, and is hereby, prohibited: *Provided, however,* That such prohibition shall not apply—

(a) To works in raised characters for the use of the blind;

(b) To a foreign newspaper or magazine,

although containing matter copyrighted in the United States printed or reprinted by authority of the copyright proprietor, unless such newspaper or magazine contains also copyright matter printed or reprinted without such authorization;

(c) To the authorized edition of a book in a foreign language or languages, of which only a translation into English has been copyrighted in this country;

(d) To books in a foreign language or languages, published without the limits of the United States, but deposited and registered for an *ad interim* copyright under the provisions of this act, in which case the importation of copies of an authorized foreign edition shall be permitted during the *ad interim* term of two years, or until such time within this period as an edition shall have been produced from type set within the limits of the United States, or from plates made therefrom, or by a lithographic process performed therein as above provided;

(e) To any book published abroad with the authorization of the author or copyright proprietor when imported under the circumstances stated in one of the four subdivisions following, that is to say:

First. When imported, not more than one copy at one time, for use and not for sale, under permission given by the proprietor of the American copyright.

Second. When imported, not more than one copy at one time, by the authority or for the use of the United States.

Third. When specially imported, for use and not for sale, not more than one copy of any such book in any one invoice, in good faith, by or for any society or institution incorporated for educational, literary, philosophical, scientific, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, or for any state school, college, or university, or free public library in the United States; but such privilege of importation without the consent of the American copyright proprietor shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States unless copies of the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor.

Fourth. When such books form parts of libraries or collections purchased *en bloc* for the use of societies, institutions, or libraries, designated in the foregoing paragraph, or form parts of the libraries or personal baggage belonging to persons or families arriving from foreign countries, and are not intended for sale: *Provided,* That copies imported as above may not lawfully be used in any way to violate the rights of the American copyright proprietor or annul or limit the copyright protection secured by this act, and such unlawful use shall be deemed an infringement of copyright.

The hearing was opened, Senator Kittredge in the chair, with discussion of musical copyright. The first statement of special interest to librarians was made by Mr. George Haven Putnam, representing the Publishers' Copyright League. Mr. Putnam said, in part:

"Up to 1891 the American author, the only author who could secure copyright, had the absolute control of his books within the territory of the United States. No copies of any edition not issued here, in the United States, under his authority, could be imported into this country excepting by the authority of the author. That is in line with the copyright systems of all other countries. . . .

"In 1891, on the last day of the session, when the law had been put together in such shape as seemed to be fairly congruous and consistent, certain final interpolations were made. . . . Most of these interpolations were inconsistent, incongruous, and this one was particularly clumsy in its wording [referring to the free importation clause of the present law]. . . . It has worked, it is working, increasing injustice to the producers of copyrights—the authors—and to their assigns, the publishers. . . .

"Now, as a matter of fact, the most intelligent people in this country and the largest buyers of books are those who travel abroad and who carry accounts abroad; the largest buyers and distributors, viz., the libraries—four or five thousand of them—the people upon whom authors and publishers, to speak frankly, largely depend for their living, have had this privilege, . . . so that large proportions of important American copyrighted books are sold here, not in the American copyrighted editions, but in editions produced abroad.

"The authors . . . and the publishers . . . have protested against such an opening of the door. They say it is a great injustice to give copyright with the left hand and to take away a large proportion of it with the right hand."

Mr. Putnam went on to say that he had supposed the whole matter settled to the satisfaction of both sides by the conferences preceding the June hearing, inasmuch as the proposed amendment still allowed importation of a single copy in each invoice, and a library could get in from 52 to 104 invoices a year. Mr. Putnam did not think this justice, but it was an adjustment the publishers were willing to accept. He added that there was never any difficulty in obtaining the copyright proprietor's consent to importation, in case an American edition was unsatisfactory.

In reply to questioning Mr. Putnam stated that grave injustice was now done authors in importation of cheap editions. He instanced the Tauchnitz editions, on which the authors get no royalty, and importation of which into England is forbidden by law.

Following this speaker, Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, official delegate of the American

Library Association, spoke also in favor of the proposed measure.

Mr. Bostwick presented the following statement from the delegates of the A. L. A.:

DEC. 6, 1906.

STATEMENT OF THE DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION TO THE RECENT COPYRIGHT CONGRESS OF THE RELATIONS OF THAT ASSOCIATION TO THE PENDING COPYRIGHT BILL.

We desire to submit the following statement of what we conceive to be the official position of the American Library Association in regard to the proposed bill. The undersigned were delegates of the American Library Association to the copyright conference and are now a committee of that association to watch the progress of the bill and to do what may appear to be necessary for the interests of the association in connection therewith.

At the first meeting of the conference, June 2, 1905, the delegates protested against the proposed exclusion of foreign editions of works copyrighted in this country, and stated that, although no formal action has been taken by the association, the matter would be considered by it at its meeting in Portland, Ore. In reporting this action at that meeting, July 7, 1905, the delegates recommended that the question be referred to the council for consideration and action. Accordingly the council requested the executive board "to take measures for the representation of the association at future conferences on the revision of the copyright laws, and in behalf of the association to protest against the inclusion in the copyright law of the provision prohibiting importation of copyright works into the United States without written consent of author or copyright proprietor, or to secure some modification of the same."

The delegates, having been reappointed, attending the two remaining sessions of the conference, Nov. 1-4, 1905, and March 13-15, 1906, and in the interval had an informal meeting with the representatives of the American Publishers' Copyright League, at which the latter signified their willingness to modify in great measure their demands for the exclusion of foreign editions. Being convinced that the draft of a copyright bill as agreed on by the conference would inevitably contain a clause lessening the present privileges of libraries in the importation of American copyright books, and desirous, in accordance with their instructions quoted above, to secure as great a modification of such restriction as seemed possible, the delegates agreed to accept a clause which differs in no important respect from that now embodied in the bill under discussion. This clause was not finally put into shape until after extensive correspondence and a conference of the executive board with the representatives of the American Publish-

ers' Copyright League, at which the delegates were present. The resulting compromise, which received the unanimous approval and concurrence of the executive board, was presented to the council of the association at its meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., March 10, 1906. At that meeting some members of the council expressed disapproval of the action of the delegates and the executive board, and a number of motions were introduced looking toward specific instruction to the delegates, but no definite action resulted from any of them.

At the close of the sessions and after the last hearing given by the Senate and House committees, beginning June 6, 1906, the delegates again reported to the council at its meeting at Narragansett Pier, July 5, 1906, explaining in full the various steps that had been taken and giving their reasons for the same. The council voted that their report be accepted and their recommendations adopted "and that the thanks of the council be extended to the delegates for their successful efforts."

The undersigned were appointed as a committee to watch the progress of the bill, as stated above, and a resolution introduced to give them specific instructions was voted down by a large majority.

Under these circumstances the undersigned regard their action as beyond doubt the official action of the American Library Association. The Association by every means open to it has approved as a body the part of the present bill affecting the interests of libraries, and any expression of disapproval must be that of individual libraries or librarians and not of the Association as a whole.

Very truly yours,
FRANK P. HILL,
ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Committee of the American Library Association.

The representatives of the Library Copyright League were heard next. Bernard C. Steiner, president of the League, spoke first, presenting the following statement:

We the undersigned members of the American Library Association protest against any alteration of the existing law that will impose restrictions upon the importation for libraries of any books except pirated editions.

This protest had more than 200 signatures, over 150 representing important libraries.

Dr. Steiner asked for the following changes in the bill:

In section 30, provision e, clause third, that the words "two copies" be substituted for the words "one copy," so that the clause should read "when specially imported, for use and not for sale, not more than two copies of any such book in any one invoice," etc.

In the same section, provision and clause that the following words be stricken out: "but such privilege of importation without the

consent of the American copyright proprietor shall not extend to a foreign reprint of a book by an American author copyrighted in the United States unless copies of the American edition cannot be supplied by the American publisher or copyright proprietor."

This leaves the question of importation where it is now with the two important exceptions that only incorporated institutions may import, and that only authorized editions may be imported. Dr. Steiner presented the printed statement of the objections of the Library Copyright League, printed elsewhere in this issue.

In introducing this statement Dr. Steiner enlarged on the objections and illustrated them, but took up no new points.

Mr. Hiller C. Wellman was the next speaker. In reply to the question of a member of the committee as to why the Library Copyright League, made up of members of the American Library Association, did not control the action of the latter body in this matter, Mr. Wellman said:

"There are various reasons. In the first place, you know how difficult it is in an association that includes a membership from Canada to the South and from the East to the West, to manage an association which is in the hands of an executive board. This is an executive board of five. One member was the delegate who is here, the president of the association. Another member is secretary or recorder, and is connected with various publishing interests. The executive board acted previous to the action of the council of the American Library Association. I attended the first meeting of the council of the American Library Association for the very purpose of pushing this point. It was not a largely attended meeting. I think hardly a dozen persons were there, representing the 5000 libraries of the country. We should have won the point, I think, without any question if it had not been a personal question. The delegates stated that they had been at these meetings; that they had obtained what they thought was the best possible compromise they could get, and had agreed to it, substantially, and that for the council now to instruct them to go back on that agreement would be throwing discredit on the delegates. The president left the chair and explained that in that case he should feel that it was such a reflection on him that he should have to resign; and some of the members said, 'They are awfully good fellows and we would not want to do it. Let us protest individually.' And they did protest individually, almost without exception."

Mr. Wellman then objected to Mr. G. H. Putnam's statement that authors suffer under the present law, saying that authors told him that the allowing of importation is an advantage to them. In reply to questions as to the authors he had consulted Mr. Wellman gave the names of Will S. Monroe and Charles

Bolton. He protested also against the forbidding of importation by individuals, with proper duties.

Mr. W. P. Cutter presented an account of the agreement between the American Publishers' Association and the American Booksellers' Association, as a preliminary to pointing out that subsection b places a limitation on not only the original sale, but on every sale of a given copy of a book after it is published. That this limitation was not intended by the framers of the bill was shown at once, in reply. The committee had already given assurance that the phraseology of the bill would be made clear as to this.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, speaking as vice-president of the American (Authors') Copyright League, in the course of a general statement in favor of the bill, stated the sentiments of authors with regard to the absolute rights of authors. Mr. Bowker said: "It [the American Copyright League] feels that any limitation of that kind is a limitation on the exclusive right of the author to his property, and it seems a pity that the question should be reopened to the extent of developing further acrimony. I can speak incidentally as a trustee of the library system which circulates 3,000,000 books a year (the Brooklyn Library), and also as president of the Stockbridge, Mass., Town Library, my country home, and so from the library point of view I cannot see how there is any right in the libraries to have any privilege as against the author's right to control his property.

"The right to import seems to be desired by the protesting libraries as a sort of means of control over prices, but it is submitted on behalf of the League that that is not a matter that can come within the purview of a copyright law."

Mr. Bowker was followed by his colleague, Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, secretary of the American (Authors') Copyright League, who spoke further of the question of the fundamental rights of authors, voiced the approval of his League of the greater part of the bill as it stood, and suggested some slight changes he believed to be desirable. Of the proposed bill he said: "We have sent you a copyright bill which is the result of the most careful consideration, of the most catholic conference, to which everybody in this country, every organization in the country which can be presumed by the largest liberty of interpretation to be interested in the subject of copyright, has been invited."

In regard to the question of importation by libraries Mr. Johnson said:

"I beg permission of the committee to say that the position of the American Copyright League in regard to the non-importation clause relating to libraries has been signally misunderstood, and unfortunately the impression has gone abroad among librarians that we were indifferent and were rather willing to leave it to be fought out between the libra-

rians themselves and the publishers with whom they deal. This is not the case. That misunderstanding arose from the fact that we were willing to leave the question to be discussed first by those two bodies, the librarians and the publishers, with a view to ascertaining what these parties, not the most in interest, but the parties most in contact, would propose. But I wish to say here, on behalf of the American Copyright League, that I am heartily in favor of the broad text of the bill as it stands."

Questioning brought out the fact that Mr. Johnson supposed that this would allow importation by libraries of one copy at a time of an American copyrighted book that is also copyrighted abroad.

At a later session C. P. Montgomery, law clerk of the customs division of the Treasury Department, the official who has particularly to do with importations, made a statement of some of the difficulties that would arise in actually applying Sec. 30. He said, in part:

"I would like to state that while the Treasury Department has not the slightest desire to place any obstacle in the way of the copyright proprietor obtaining the fullest protection, yet it is believed that the provision in subsection e first, requiring permission of the proprietor of the copyright before a book may pass the customs, and subsection e third, limiting the privilege of importation without the consent of the copyright proprietor to cases in which the American edition is exhausted, or cannot be supplied by the American copyright proprietor or publisher, will result in delays and complaints.

"Again, if such books are imported through the mails there will most likely be delays of the mails.

"Such requirements are burdensome upon the Treasury Department, and if they are to be enacted into law then the machinery for making them effective should be supplied."

Mr. Montgomery having been asked how the delay referred to could be obviated, the following colloquy ensued:

Mr. MONTGOMERY: Why, a great many of these books are imported by book post. Now, if the customs officer did his duty (and he would if he knew the book was copyrighted), he would hold that book up. That means holding up the mails until the permission of the copyright proprietor is granted. The copyright proprietor might live in San Francisco.

Senator MALLORY: I can readily see where the delay would arise. . . . But how do you obviate it?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: If the owner of the copyright, as I state here, will notify the Treasury Department of any importation, actual or contemplated — if he suspects that some person is importing books in violation of his rights, and will notify the Treasury Department, we will send out copies to each of the collectors, and they will take special care to

watch out for that book or whatever the article may be, and will almost surely detect it.

Senator MALLORY: That will prevent the importation of a book that ought not to be brought in; but where a book is brought in with the consent of the copyright proprietor, but the customs officers do not know whether they have his consent or not, they will have to inquire. Why not throw the burden on the injured party to notify the Treasury Department?

Mr. MONTGOMERY: That is what I have suggested here, sir. I have suggested that—that the injured party notify the Treasury Department of his injury. And if he does we will take steps to prevent it. We can do it. But we cannot do it by searching a million and a half title entries. . . . The copyright proprietor is the injured person. You are giving him this benefit, and he ought to be required to help the Treasury Department help him.

PLAN OF THE AMERICAN PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION ADOPTED AT A MEETING HELD JAN. 9, 1907

I. THAT the members of the American Publishers' Association agree that all copyrighted books first issued by them after Jan. 1, 1907, (excepting school books, subscription books, and other books not sold through the trade, and, also, if desired, new editions, works of fiction and juveniles,) shall be published at net prices; and it is recommended that the retail price of a net book, marked net, be printed on a paper wrapper covering said book. Each member is at liberty to fix such net prices on his copyrighted books as may seem to him proper. The only purpose of this agreement is that the public shall be informed of the real prices of each net copyrighted book, which otherwise would be difficult.

II. It is recommended to the different members of the Association that each member thereof shall sell his copyrighted books at wholesale only to book dealers and others who will maintain for one year after publication the retail price of his net copyrighted books, and who sell his net copyrighted books, except at retail, to no one who cuts his net prices.

A dealer or bookseller may be defined as one who makes it a regular part of his business to sell books and carry stock of them for public sale.

III. Believing that the interest of each individual member of the Association will be furthered by selling his copyrighted books only to booksellers who will allow no greater discount on copyrighted works of fiction (not net) and on copyrighted juvenile books (not net) than 28 per cent. during one year after publication, it is recommended to each member of the Association that he shall act upon this suggestion and that he carry out the same in the manner above suggested in the case of

copyrighted net books. The conditions governing the sale of fiction are such that the Association only suggests a maximum discount on retail sales which, however, it is hoped may rarely be given.

The purpose of the Association, so far as it can accomplish such purpose by recommendation, is to secure plainly stated prices of net copyrighted books, and to bring the actual selling price of copyrighted books nearer the stated price as far as reasonably and fairly possible; and to avoid special rebates and discounts and to provide for equality in the treatment of retail purchasers.

IV. Nothing contained in the foregoing recommendations shall be considered as applicable to sales made to libraries, although it is recommended that libraries be allowed a discount of not more than 10 per cent. on net books or 33 1-3 per cent. on copyrighted fiction and juveniles (not net). By libraries is meant libraries to which access is either free or by annual subscription. Book clubs are not meant to be included in this description.

V. It is suggested that a publisher of net copyrighted books selling the same at retail should add to his retail price the cost of postage or expressage when books are sent out of the city where he does business.

VI. It is recommended to each member of the Association that he shall not offer nor sell his copyrighted books to any one who offers such copyrighted books in combination with periodicals at less than the trade subscription price of such periodicals, plus the net or minimum retail price of such copyrighted books.

VII. Nothing contained therein shall be taken as applicable to any book after the expiration of a year from its publication.

VIII. Nothing in the above recommendations shall be considered in the nature of an agreement, and no penalty shall attach to a disregard of any of them.

IX. The directors of the Association are authorized to establish and maintain an office and engage a suitable person as manager who shall act as an assistant to the secretary and perform such duties as shall be assigned to him by the directors.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

THE report of the Librarian of Congress for the year ending June 30, 1906, is less full than previous reports, covering but 175 pages. But the record of work shows no lessening in accomplishment. The additions for the year were 34,626 books and pamphlets (15,248 purchased), 7,393 maps and charts, 27,158 pieces of music, 30,552 prints, and 1819 miscellaneous items. The number of books and pamphlets in the library (including the Law Library) is given as 1,379,244, the maps and charts as 89,869, the pieces of music 437,510, and the prints as 214,276. The appropriations for the

year (for library and copyright office) were \$589,959.94; expenditures \$587,414.61. Of this \$255,808.89 was spent for library salaries, \$74,536.67 for copyright office salaries, \$97,512.74 for increase of library, \$77,034.86 for care and maintenance, \$32,460.29 for fuel, light, etc., \$39,900.82 for furniture and shelving, and \$2776.51 for Sunday opening. The statistics of use are omitted, for the reasons given in the last report, namely, that they are misleading in their inadequate record of the total use.

Although the accessions of the year were much smaller than for 1904-1905 (34,626 books and pamphlets as against 68,951) there were some important additions. Among these are the collection of Shaker literature made by Prof. J. P. MacLean, of Franklin, Ohio (purchased), and the Shoemaker collection (a bequest), which gives the library its choice of 2020 volumes and 549 pamphlets. The bequest of Samuel Hay Kauffmann, of Washington, offering his collection of books, papers, etc., on the art of printing and allied interests, on condition that the books be kept in a separate room or alcove, was not accepted.

The Division of Manuscripts was greatly enriched during the year. The total number of manuscripts in the library is not exactly known, but the additions for the year are listed in full in an appendix to this report. The most important of these was the gift of Dr. Stuyvesant Morris, of New York, of the rest of the Van Buren collection. This adds to the 860 letters addressed to Van Buren and the printed circulars and broadsides previously given by Dr. Morris, 1700 like letters and political issues. Added to the gift of Mrs. Smith Thompson Van Buren Dr. Morris's gift makes the Library of Congress collection a remarkably full one of political documents bearing upon the middle period of the history of the United States. Other valuable additions are as follows: John Paterson's notes of debates in the Constitution Convention, presented by Miss Emily K. Paterson; a series of 12 diplomas, etc., issued to Chancellor William Kent, 1781-1823, the gift of William Kent and Edwin C. Kent, of New York; 500 letters and documents from the papers of Senator James Brown, of Louisiana, 1777-1810, the gift of Mr. H. P. Scratchley, of Bloomfield, N. J.; 18 letters of Zachary Taylor, the gift of Capt. John R. M. Taylor, of Washington; 18 volumes of copies of manuscripts relating to Florida, New Mexico and California, with some other manuscripts, the bequest of Woodbury Lowery; the papers of the Galloway family, 3000 pieces, relating to the colonial and revolutionary periods (purchased); the papers of Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, 3700 pieces (purchased); one of the annotated almanacs of George Washington, completing the series of such almanacs from 1760 to 1775 except for 1762 (purchased); the correspondence of

Thomas Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1850-1853, 3000 letters (purchased); and 13 items transferred to the library from the Department of State, including the correspondence of Albert Gallatin as Secretary of the Treasury, the John Henry papers, and the Jefferson Davis papers. Additions to the department were given also by Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, of New York. Mrs. A. J. Robertson, and Mr. J. G. Rosengarten.

"The library has obtained the Benjamin Franklin Stevens 'Catalogue index of manuscripts in the archives of England, France, Holland and Spain relating to America, 1763-1783.' This great work, in 150 volumes, was practically the life work of the compiler. For many years Mr. Stevens gave ready assistance to American students of foreign archives, and by means of this 'Catalogue index' opened to them the rich stores in public and private collections. His intimate knowledge of these archives and his close relations with the custodians gave him unusual opportunities for compiling such a list and of putting it in the form best suited to the needs of scholars and investigators.

"No similar index of this material exists in any shape or form, and Mr. Stevens was entirely within truth when he described it as 'the sole key to the American revolutionary documents in European archives.' The utility of the compilation is increased by the manner of its manufacture, and the list is as available for consultation by the person wishing to know of a certain subject or period as by one wishing to know of a certain person or his connection with the public men of his day."

Mr. Putnam points out that of the 302 volumes of the archives at San Francisco, the largest collection of Spanish decrees, memorials, orders, and proceedings extant in the United States, and invaluable for illustrating the history and methods of Spanish rule in their colonial dependencies, not a single volume escaped destruction in the earthquake and subsequent fire. Mr. Putnam had asked in 1903 that the archives be deposited for safe keeping, if only temporarily, in the Library of Congress, but the request was unfortunately refused.

The publications of the Division of Manuscripts are "Journals of the Continental Congress," volumes 4-6, "Calendar of the correspondence of George Washington and the Continental Congress," and "List of Benjamin Franklin papers."

There have been transferred to the library from the Department of State and the Post-Office Department the collections of the documents of the first fourteen Congresses. These have added a considerable number of publications not heretofore contained in the Library of Congress set, which is now probably as nearly complete as it can be made.

"Among the notable accessions received in the Division of Documents during the past year from foreign governments are two im-

portant collections of laws and decrees, from Italy 198 volumes, and from Brazil 135 volumes, which were obtained as official donations through the intervention of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in these countries. . . .

"About 600 volumes of Italian parliamentary papers needed to carry the set in the library back to the beginning in 1848 have recently been acquired by purchase."

Among the accessions to the Division of Prints are especially noted nine engravings by Dürer, added to the Hubbard collection by Mrs. Gardiner Greene Hubbard, 67 rare engravings and lithographs presented by the Society of Iconophiles, New York City; 162 photographs of paintings in the Corcoran Gallery of Art, given by the trustees, the collection of prints belonging to the late George Lothrop Bradley (by bequest), the collection of original drawings, prints and books by Japanese artists, given by Mr. Crosby S. Noyes (of which a full list is given in the appendix); 2300 photographs taken by Brady during the Civil War (purchased), 925 photographs of objects in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (purchased), and 7000 photographs of paintings and sculpture in European galleries and of foreign architecture (purchased).

In the Catalogue Division 117,398 volumes were cataloged, an increase over last year of 6025. 707,368 catalog cards were filed in the different catalogs of the division, exclusive of the general union catalog, for which no record is available. The distribution of printed cards increased about 10 per cent. over last year. 156 names were added to the list of subscribers, making in all 764 libraries, individuals and firms who have thus far subscribed. "About 30 per cent. of the new subscribers are public libraries of less than 10,000 volumes." The sale of cards brought \$16,746.97, with \$805.31 more on requisitions obtained from the Government Printing Office, for the libraries of United States departments.

"The demand for cards for books listed in the 'A. L. A. catalog' has been steady, but not large as compared with that of last year. Three complete sets only have been supplied.

"The proportion of orders by card number as compared with those by author and title has much increased. This increase has been largely due to the use of the *A. L. A. Book-list* by libraries as a means of ordering cards for current English books, the L. C. card numbers having been regularly printed in this, by arrangement with the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The *Cumulative Book Index* seems also to have been used to a considerable extent as a means of ordering cards by number.

"The number of cards purchased by publishers in quantity and redistributed for advertising purposes has increased but eight per cent."

A full list of publications for the year is given. Regarding their distribution Mr. Putnam says:

"The library believes in a distinction in distribution between publications which are merely records of administrative activities and those which are general contributions to knowledge. The former it would distribute gratis, and, to institutions at least, freely. For the latter it would exact some charge, which, even if not meeting the cost, would serve to prevent inconsiderate demand and consequent waste."

The progress on revision of the copyright laws is noted, and the "Statement by the Librarian of Congress to the committee at the first public hearing, June 6, 1906" is given in full in an appendix. In regard to the conferences Mr. Putnam says: "The conferences were of interests concerned *affirmatively*—that is, in a broader or more definite protection; and the relation of the Copyright Office to them was that of organizer and interpreter. Demands for a revision of the copyright laws had been numerous and from various sources. The office undertook to organize them and give them expression in a form convenient for the consideration of Congress. But this was the limit of its undertaking. It aided in the framing of a bill, but it had no authority to make a law. It did not deliberately include in the bill any matter inappropriate to a copyright law, but it included particular provisions as to whose justice or expediency it could itself offer no assurance to Congress. Its duty was to insert these in their logical place in the bill, calling them to the attention of the committee as specially distinguishable from the more general provisions, and emphasizing that their presence in the bill was based upon *ex parte* representations alone, the negative being yet to be heard. This it did. The effect was to reduce these provisions to the status which they would have occupied if presented to Congress in a separate bill, as was quite within the power of the interests concerned in them."

In closing his report Mr. Putnam reviews his recommendations of last year as to needed legislation, adding a request for authority to transfer to the Department of Commerce and Labor the records and letter files of the Industrial Commission, deposited in the Library of Congress by a resolution of Congress Feb. 21, 1902.

The report of the Register of Copyrights is summarized in Mr. Putnam's report, and given in full in an appendix. It shows receipts \$80,108; expenditures \$75,592.56. The total number of entries was 117,704, the number of deposits received 211,138.

The current expenses of the offices are more than met by the current receipts. The work is kept admirably up to date, as is shown by the statement that at the close of business July 5, 1906, notwithstanding the intervening Sunday and holiday (July 4), the titles for record in all classes had been dated, classified and numbered to July 3, and all titles had been indexed up to June 30.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S GIFTS FOR
LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1906

UNITED STATES

Durango, Colo.	\$14,500	Presque Isle, Me.	10,000
Findlay, Ohio	35,000	Cliff, N. Y.	6,000
Kennett, Mo.	10,000	Raymond, N. Y.	6,000
Madison, S. D.	10,000	Orange, Conn.	2,000
Monticello, Ind.	10,000	Baltimore, Md.	
Auburn, Neb.	10,000	(20)	500,000
Eldorado Springs, Mo.	10,000	Dewitt, Neb.	3,000
Farmington, Ill.	5,000	Great Bend, Kan.	12,500
Bessemer, Ala.	10,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	
Casper, Wyo.	10,000	(Homewood)	150,000
St. George, Utah	10,000	Pocatello, Idaho.	12,000
Martinsville, Ind.	12,500	Sturtevant, Wis.	6,000
Oxnard, Cal.	12,000	Tucumseh, Neb.	6,000
Rushville, Ill.	5,000	Hickman, Ky.	10,000
Saybrook, Conn.	5,000	High Point, N. C.	15,000
Talladega, Ala.	12,500	Lander, Wyo.	15,000
Crown Point, Ind.	12,000	Marysville, O.	10,000
Hollywood, Cal.	10,000	Olean, N. Y.	25,000
Liberty, Iowa.	10,000	Red Oak, Iowa.	12,500
Lirby Neck, Conn.	3,400	Riverhead, N. Y.	5,000
Gilroy, Cal.	10,000	Zumbach, N. Y.	5,000
Pacific Grove, Cal.	10,000	Humboldt, Iowa	10,000
Fort Smith, Ark.	25,000	Moultrie, Ga.	10,000
Havelock, Neb.	6,000	Onarga, Ill.	5,000
Little Rock, Ark.	5,000	Paso Robles, Cal.	6,000
Montezuma, Ga.	10,000	Pelham, Ga.	10,000
South McAlester, I. Terr.	10,000	Petersburg, Ill.	8,000
St. Helens, Cal.	7,500	St. Charles, Ill.	12,500
Atenas City, Ark.	10,000	St. Helena, Cal.	7,500
Colton, Cal.	10,000	So. Pasadena, Cal.	10,000
Des Plaines, Ill.	10,000	Willoughby, Mass.	12,500
Hiawatha, Kan.	10,000	Leominster, Mass.	27,500
Biggs, Cal.	5,000	Sparta, Ga.	5,000
Eureka Springs, Ark.	12,500	Ritzville, Wash.	10,000
Gardner, Ill.	5,000	Bellingham, Wash.	20,000
Goldsboro, N. C.	15,000	Atlanta, Ga. (a)	30,000
Hibbing, Minn.	15,000	Norfolk, Va.	
Pittsburgh, N. Y.	17,500	(Branch)	20,000
Calais, Me.	5,000	Total 66 Library Buildings, in- cluding Branches	\$1,574,500
Vinalhaven, Me.	5,000		
Winchester, Ind.	12,000		
Jefferson, Tex.	7,500		

ADDITIONS TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES,
1906

Delaware, Ohio.....	1,500	Ontario, Cal.....	2,000
Emporia, Kan.....	2,000	Kewanee, Ill.....	5,000
Fergus Falls, Minn.....	1,000	Robinson, Ill.....	5,000
Celina, Ohio.....	2,000	Adrian, Mich.....	3,000
La Salle, Ill.....	3,000	Highland Park, Ill.....	2,000
Maywood, Ill.....	1,000	Marion, Ohio.....	3,500
Fowler, Ind.....	500	Sauk Centre, Minn.....	1,000
Mont., Cal.....	1,700	St. Joseph, Mo.....	6,900
Sullivan, Ind.....	1,000	Redwood, Cal.....	6,000
Silverton, Colo.....	2,000	Los Gatos, Cal.....	400
Turners Falls, Mass.....	1,000	Clyde, Ohio.....	2,500
Waukegan, Wis.....	1,000	Greensboro, N. C.....	445
Waupun, Wis.....	1,653	Hayward, Cal.....	1,750
Anderson, S. C.....	2,500	Warren, Ohio.....	1,385
Evanston, Wyo.....	1,000	Wentzville, Wash.....	20,000
Harvey, Ill.....	1,000	Wood, Cal.....	2,000
Moorhead, Minn.....	2,000	Columbia, Ga.....	5,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	450	Frankfort, Ind.....	5,000
Riverside, Ind.....	450	Russell, Kan.....	800
San Pedro, Cal.....	3,000	San Antonio, Tex.....	20,000
Norwood, Ohio.....	375	Stoughton, Mich.....	3,000
		Tama, Iowa.....	1,000
		New Orleans, La.....	25,000
		44 Increases.....	\$16,056

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906, CANADA

Dresden, Ont.....	8,000	Wallaceburg, Ont.	11,500
Milton, Ont.....	5,000	Kincaidine, Ont...	5,000
Perth, Ont.....	10,000	Kemptville, Ont...	3,000
Pictou, Ont.....	12,000	Hanover, Ont.....	10,000
Bracebridge, Ont..	10,000		
Gravenhurst, Ont.	7,000	11 Library Build-	
Oshawa, Ont.....	12,000	ings.....	\$33,500

INCREASES TO CANADA, 1906

Orangeville, Ont.....	\$2,500
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GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1906, ENGLAND
AND WALES

Blackpool.....	£15,000	Costessey.....	195
East Stonehouse..	3,000	Tyldesley.....	4,000
Lewisham, (London).....	4,500	Liverpool.....	8,000
Kendal.....	5,000	Llandrinod.....	1,500
Plymouth.....	15,000		
Warrington.....	3,500	10 Library Buildings.....	£59,695

INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Tottenham (Lon- don).....	£3,000	East Ham.....	5,000
Stamford.....	1,000	Gravesend.....	300
Teddington, S. W. Castleford Yorks...	857	Ripon.....	71
Kings Lynn.....	307	Wrexham.....	300
Southall Norwood.....	118	Worthing.....	500
Southend on Sea (Essex).....	350	Littlehampton.....	152
Northampton.....	1,374	Wakfield.....	567
Westhoughton.....	9,500	Bolton on Dearne.....	45
Benwell and Fen- ham.....	250	Sheffield.....	310
	1,500	Fulham (London).....	45
		21 Increases.....	£27,892

GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906, SCOTLAND

Coalsnaughton ...	£500	Irvine....	2,500
Ettrick....	150		
Dyce.....	800	5 Library Build-	
Dunrossness No. 2.	100	ings.....	£4,050

INCREASES TO ORIGINAL GIFTS, SCOTLAND

Fraserburgh.....	£630
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GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906, IRELAND

Downpatrick	£2,000	Rathdown, R.D.C.	
Killorglin	2,000	(2)	1,200
Lismore (4)	3,000		
		8 Library Build-	
		ings	£8,200

OTHER GIFTS FOR LIBRARIES, 1906

Mildura, Australia.....	£2,000
New Plymouth, New Zealand.....	£2,500
Dannevirke, New Zealand.....	2,000
Hamilton, New Zealand.....	2,000
Timaru, New Zealand.....	3,000
Hastings, New Zealand (Increase).....	500
	£10,000
Georgetown, W. I.....	£7,000
Kingstown, St. Vincent, W. I.....	2,000
	£9,000
Vryheid, Natal, S. A.....	£1,500

TOTALS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1906

U. S. and Canada...	107	library bldgs...	\$1,608,000
" " "	45	increases.....	138,556
United Kingdom....	23	library bldgs...	359,725
" " "	23	increases.....	142,610
New Zealand.....	4	library bldgs...	50,000
Australia.....	1	" " "	10,000
West Indies.....	2	" " "	45,000
South Africa.....	1	" " "	7,500

Total... ..\$2,381,391

In addition Mr. Carnegie has added to his

beneficences to colleges and universities in giving as follows:

LIBRARY BUILDINGS GIVEN TO COLLEGES IN
UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 1906

Univ. of So. Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.....	\$30,000
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.....	50,000
Midland College, Atchinson, Kansas.....	15,000
Hastings College, Hastings, Neb. (Library and Science Building).....	20,000
Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.....	30,000
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Ky., Lexington, Ky.....	20,000
Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas.....	25,000
Ellsworth College, Iowa Falls, Iowa.....	10,000
Ewing College, Ewing, Ill.....	10,000
Ga. School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.....	20,000
Hamline University, Hamline, Minn.....	30,000
Judson College, Marion, Ala.....	15,000
Mississippi College, Jackson, Miss.....	15,000
John B. Stetson Univ., De Land, Fla.....	40,000
Wiley University, Marshall, Texas.....	15,000
Agnes Scott Institute, Decatur, Ga.....	25,000
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.....	20,000
Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.....	25,000
State Univ. of N. D., University, N. D.....	30,000
University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon.....	30,000
Denison University, Granville, Ohio.....	40,000
Victoria College, Toronto, Ont.....	50,000
Univ. of Denver, Denver, Colo.....	30,000
Redfield College, Redfield, S. D.....	15,000
St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Law- renceville, Va.....	10,000
Ga. Normal and Industrial College, Mil- ledgeville, Ga.....	15,000
Perkiomen Seminary, Pennsburg, Pa.....	20,000
Total.....	\$655,000

INCREASE IN AMOUNTS PREVIOUSLY GRANTED

Agr. and Mech. College, Normal, Ala....	\$3,540
Wilberforce Univ., Wilberforce, Ohio.....	2,950
University of Maine, Orono, Me.....	5,000
MacPherson College, MacPherson, Kansas.....	2,000
Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.....	4,000
University of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.....	5,000
Cedarville College, Cedarville, Ohio.....	4,295
Total.....	\$26,785
Total for year 1906:	
27 College Library Buildings.....	\$655,000
7 Increases.....	26,785
Total.....	\$681,785

This makes the sum total of Mr. Carnegie's gifts for library buildings in 1906 \$3,063,176, as against \$3,952,294.14 in 1905.

ATLANTIC CITY LIBRARY MEETING

THE 11th annual meeting of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., March 15-16.

Railroad rates

New York to Atlantic City and return...\$4.75
Newark to Atlantic City and return...\$4.75
Philadelphia to Atlantic City and return...\$1.75
Excursion tickets good to return within 15 days.

For railroad tickets and schedules apply to any ticket agent of the Pennsylvania or Reading railroad.

Hotel arrangements

The headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, at the ocean end of South Morris avenue,

Chelsea, Atlantic City. The following rates have been offered by this hotel:

One person in a room, without bath, \$3 per day
Two persons in a room, without bath, each, \$3 per day
Two persons in a room, with bath, each, \$4 per day

The Hotel Gladstone, which is just across the street from the Hotel Chelsea, at Brighton avenue and the boardwalk, Chelsea, offers the following rates:

One person in a room, without bath, \$2.50 per day
Two persons in a room, without bath, each, \$2.50 per day
One person in a room, with bath, \$3.50 per day
Two persons in a room, with bath, each, \$3.50 per day

Members and friends who wish rooms reserved are requested to write direct to the hotel. Persons desiring to obtain special rates for a week or longer are requested to correspond with the proprietor.

Members of other library clubs and friends in adjacent states are cordially invited to take part in the meeting.

There will be the usual three sessions, the programs for which will be announced later.

The New Jersey Association will have charge of the Friday evening session, the Pennsylvania Library Club of the Saturday morning session, and the two associations will join in the Saturday evening session.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *President, New Jersey Library Association.*

MARIE LOUISE PREVOST, *Public Library, Elizabeth, N. J., Secretary, New Jersey Library Association.*

JOHN J. MACFARLANE, *President, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

EDITH BRINKMANN, *H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia, Secretary, Pennsylvania Library Club.*

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE fifth meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in Providence, Dec. 27, 1906. The sessions were held in that Mecca of every American bibliographer, the John Carter Brown Library, and the mingling of bibliographers, historians, economists, jurists and others lent both breadth and interest to the proceedings.

Among the papers presented may be noted one by Dr. Thwaites, entitled "The bibliographical work of historical societies." This paper was supplemented by remarks by Dr. Jameson, of the Carnegie Institution, descriptive of the bibliographical work of the Bureau of Historical Research.

The subject of the bibliography of American colonial literature was considered in two papers, one by Mr. Clarence Brigham, of the Rhode Island Historical Society, entitled "The need of a bibliography of American colonial newspapers," the discussion of which was opened by Mr. William Nelson, of the New Jersey Historical Society; the other by Mr. T. L. Cole, of Washington, descriptive of the plans of the Association of Law Schools for a union catalog of American colonial laws. Committees were appointed to consider each of these last two subjects.

The general subject of the history of American printing was the topic of a report of progress made by the Committee on Americana, Mr. George Parker Winship, chairman, and a set of cards illustrating its methods of cataloging early American imprints was exhibited by the Library of Congress. The first session of the Society concluded with a delightful essay by Professor James Westfall Thompson, of the University of Chicago, entitled "Book hunting as a sport."

The second session of the Society was devoted to the subject of an international catalog of the current literature of the social sciences. After introductory remarks by the president of the Society and by the secretary, and the reading of a communication from the British Academy descriptive of its plans for an index to the current literature of the humane studies, representatives of the several societies interested described existing records of the current literature of history, economics, sociology, political science, and law, and desiderata. This discussion concluded with a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee to represent the Society in a joint committee of American societies interested in the proposed catalog. In the meeting of the council of the Society the publication of a quarterly journal of bibliography was resolved upon.

With the establishment of a Committee on Americana to represent the interests of collectors, a committee on an international catalog to represent the interests of students, and a periodical for the promotion of the interests of both, the Society should rapidly widen its sphere of usefulness.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Secretary.*

THE NEW EDITION OF A. L. A. "SUBJECT HEADINGS"

THE A. L. A. Publishing Board announced early in December the beginning of work on the new edition of the A. L. A. "List of subject headings," at the same time requesting that all suggestions be sent to the editor, Miss Esther Crawford, at 34 Newbury street, Boston.

Both the editor and the advisory committee most heartily welcome and urge the fullest expression of opinions of whatever nature and from whatever source. The larger and

older libraries already have their codes, and from these many suggestions have been received. *The newer, smaller and medium-sized libraries will be the chief users of this revised code, and their opinions, experiences and suggestions will be what is now most desired.*

As the time is definitely limited, it will be necessary to have all suggestions in Boston not later than Jan. 30. Will you who are interested in this new edition, however small your library, report to me your difficulties with the old edition and your suggestions for the new, as well as your opinions on the following suggestions already submitted from various sources:

Shall we include in the main list?

1. Geographical headings (countries, states, places and buildings, languages, literatures—including anonymous classics and sacred literatures—ethnic races, etc.)?
2. Historical events, legends, myths and an outline of historical subheads for larger countries?
3. Both technical and common names, specifying which is scientific and which popular, each library to choose which it will use? Zoological and botanical terms not to be given below orders except for common, well-known species or genera and then under common name with scientific equivalent? Would 1, 2, 3 take care of college library needs?
4. Names of well-known animals and plants, chemical and medicinal substances, foods, etc.; also names of months, special days (including holidays, feast days and fast days), games, parts of speech, particular virtues and vices, diseases and headings such as Nineteenth century, etc.?
5. Names of books of the Bible; and shall these be arranged (1) in order of books in the Bible, or (2) alphabetically under Bible, or (3) alphabetically under Bible—O. T. and Bible—N. T., or (4) each book in its alphabetic place in the general catalog, e.g., Psalms (Bible—O.T.), with full references? Any other suggestions in regard to the Bible?
6. Definitions of terms where distinctions not apparent, e.g., Manual training vs. Technical education?

- Revision of existing headings (add other suggestions)

7. Eliminate those no longer true, e.g., Animal magnetism.
8. Substitute better known or more accurate terms, e.g., Art for Arts, fine; Psychology, physiological for Mind and body.
9. Supply new headings for newly developed terms, e.g., New thought, Psychic research, Radioactivity, Bossism.
10. Make certain *See* references into entry headings, e.g., War, Life, Metaphysics, Horticulture. What preferences as to form of headings?
11. Logical subheads or transpositions for large subjects, which must have also form subdivisions? e.g., *Medicine—Practice*, or *Medicine, practice of*? If latter, how alphabet with *Medicine—Study and teaching* or *Medicine—Statistics* (form divisions) and *Medicine man* (title entry)?
12. Adjective phrase or noun with subhead, where the adjective is followed in the alphabet by entries under its noun form, e.g., *Agricultural education* or *Agriculture—Education*? Or shall both noun and adjective forms be used in accordance with the following principle: Use noun and subhead as a rule and when in doubt; but use adjective form when that is the one universally used by the reader, e.g., *Children—Diseases*, but *Child labor*.
13. Logical subdivisions for certain large subjects, e.g., Agriculture, Animals, Architecture, Botany, Children, Education, Ethics, History, Music (including scores), Medicine, Philosophy, Psychology, Religion, Woman, etc.? (Add others.)
14. Retain both headings, Animals (for popular and elementary works) and Zoology (for technical and systematic works)? Same for Botany and Plants.

What preference as to form of references?

15. Present form unchanged?
16. Abolition of *See* and *See also* and substitution of more explanatory and suave language? e.g., "Lytton. For books by this author look at cards under *Bulwer-Lytton*" [and form below.]
17. Distinction of including subject (i.e., upward reference) from co-ordinate and minor subjects (i.e., parallel and downward references) in certain cases, e.g., *Primary elections*. This subject is discussed also under the more general heads: *Elections*, *Political science*, *Politics*. . . . Its related and minor phases are discussed under: *Nominations*, *Caucus*, *Direct primaries*. . . . [All words not italicized to be a printed form; italicized words filled in by local library.]
18. Can printed form be used to advantage on cards as in 16-17 above; or are catalog cards preferred giving entire heading and list of *See also* references, latter to be underscored or crossed off as needed by local library?

Appendices (add other suggestions)

19. Eliminate Appendix A and substitute complete code of rules for subject cataloging to replace Cutter's Rules for subject entry, 4th ed.?
20. Retain Appendix A, but amplify and bring up to date, especially with clear instructions of how to proceed in writing up and checking *See also's* and *Refer from's*?
21. Appendix B: Revise and reduce number of subheads under country. Send list of those you would retain under country.
22. Appendix C: Ditto, for city.
23. Shall country or state as author be arranged in one alphabetic file with country and state as subject, or separated?
24. Appendix E: Shakespeare. Give definite instructions as to treatment of texts and works about Shakespeare, especially the individual plays, with sample cards. Increase number of subheads for Shakespeare in fuller scheme.
25. Appendixes D and E: Transfer bodily with all references to main list of subject headings, except instructions and sample cards.
26. Appendixes B, C, F, G: Transfer all (with references) to main list, illustrating by one specific country, state, city, language and literature; and under other countries, states, cities, languages, literatures give reference to that one for illustration.

Other suggested appendices (add further suggestions)

27. Synoptical tables for larger subjects, as suggested in Cutter's Rules, ed. 3, section 121.
28. List of approved geographical headings, e.g., England vs. Great Britain; South, The, vs. Southern states, etc.
29. List of references to aids, codes and committee decisions on subject headings.
30. List of form divisions for large subjects: Bibliography, Biography (or Hist. and biog.?), Classification, Collections (or Collected works?), Criticisms, Dictionaries and cyclopedias, Directories, Essays, Exhibits, Fiction, History (or Hist. and biog.?), Maps and atlases, Nomenclature, Periodicals, Poetry, Societies, Sources, Statistics, Study and teaching, Text-books. (These to be exemplified with references, under some appropriate subject in main list.)
31. Sample cards for typical forms of references.

Typographical make-up

32. To avoid confusion in checking, print the *See also* references in parallel column to right of present location, leaving *Refer from's* in left column with subject headings (or vice-versa).
33. Interleave entire book for local library's additions or revisions.
34. Or, provide for expansion by double spacing after *See also's* and after *Refer from's*.
35. Subscription sets of reference cards for catalogs, in accordance with suggestions in Questions 16-17.

The foregoing questions and suggestions are limited to the needs of adult readers. The children's catalog should have separate consideration.

ESTHER CRAWFORD.

American Library Association

President: C. W. Andrews, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Treasurer: George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, D. C.

DATE OF NASHVILLE CONFERENCE

The annual conference at Nashville, Tenn., N. C. will be held May 23-29. Full announcement of rates, etc., will be made later.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Proceedings of the Executive Board of the A. L. A., at a meeting held at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, Dec. 22, 1906. Present: C. W. Andrews, E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, G. F. Bowerman, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and by invitation E. C. Hovey, in charge of headquarters.

REPORT OF COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE

The following communication was read from the committee appointed at Narragansett Pier to look after the interests of the Association in the matter of pending copyright legislation:

DEC. 8, 1906.

To the Executive Board of the American Library Association:

The undersigned, representing the committee appointed by the Association at its Narragansett meeting to watch the progress of the copyright bill and to do what might appear to be necessary for the interests of the Association in connection therewith, attended a hearing held by the Committee on Patents of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington on Dec. 7, 1906. There were present also Messrs. Wellman, Cutter, and Steiner, representing the Library Copyright League, in opposition to the bill. Your representative presented in behalf of the committee the following statement. [Printed elsewhere in this issue, in the account of the "Second public hearing on the copyright bill."]

This statement was amplified very briefly in a few words in the endeavor to make it clear that the Association had preferred to take part in the copyright conference and to secure in that conference the best terms possible for librarians, rather than to stay out of the conference and oppose whatever changes of the present law regarding importations might be incorporated in the new bill; also that the present features of the bill, so far as they relate to libraries, were arrived at during a conference between the Executive Board and representatives of other interests, at which were present a considerable number of those librarians now opposing the bill. The

librarians present in opposition to the bill presented a memorial against it signed by 300 librarians, most of whom were said to be members of the American Library Association. They opposed the bill chiefly on general grounds, and in answer to a direct question from the chairman of the committee regarding the discrepancy between their petition and the official attitude of the American Library Association answered that this official attitude was largely a personal endorsement of the delegates to the conference, in voting for which members of the Council reserved their right to oppose the bill as individuals. It is probable that this action will make it very difficult in the future for the American Library Association to carry on official negotiations with any other body, which is to be regretted.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

Speaking further for the committee, Mr. Hill emphasized the fact that its members, both as delegates to the copyright conference and hearings and as members of the present committee, have uniformly acted according to the expressed wishes of and instructions from the Association, its Council and its Executive Board, and that their actions have thus represented the official action and position of the Association so far as it was possible for the Association to declare itself. That since the position taken by the A. L. A. Council at Atlantic City, in March, 1906, numerous meetings of the general Association, the Council and the Executive Board have been held, at which the declared attitude of the Association might have been revised or rescinded or its copyright committee retired, altered or instructed, but that no such action has been taken and that the A. L. A. is the only body represented at the several copyright conferences whose individual members have appeared in opposition to the attitude of the Association of which they are members. With the substitution of the word "official" for the word "unanimous" in the phrase "unanimous approval and concurrence of the Executive Board," the report of the committee was accepted and adopted as an adequate statement of the action of the Association to date. The secretary was instructed to notify the chairman of the committee of the action on the report as amended.

REPORT FROM ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON HEAD- QUARTERS

The following report was submitted by the Advisory Committee on the conduct of headquarters:

34 NEWBURY ST.,
BOSTON, MASS., Dec. 13, 1906.

To the A. L. A. Executive Board.

GENTLEMEN: As the first quarter of our new venture has closed, we present to you a

first report. In notifying us of our appointment as Committee on Headquarters, you did not define our duties. We assume that no powers have been delegated to us, and that we are only expected to keep an eye on headquarters and to be ready to advise Mr. Hovey or your board when called upon.

We would report that the rooms engaged for headquarters are conveniently located and arranged for our uses, that they have been well furnished at much less than the estimate, and that enough business has developed to keep the office force constantly employed. This force is smaller than we had expected it to be, and less (we think) than will soon be needed. Mr. Hovey's time has been fully occupied in getting things in order, in necessary correspondence, in soliciting plans for our architectural collection, in details of Publishing Board business, and in bookkeeping for the board and the trustees. He has given not only the daytime, but also most of his evenings to this work, confining himself so closely that his physician has ordered him away for a short rest. We cannot too highly commend his intelligence, zeal and devotion to the interests of the Association. Mr. Hovey's necessary absence suggests to us that it might be well for the Executive Board to entrust to this committee the responsibility for his presence or absence at headquarters. When summoned away by the president or your board, he will, of course, go wherever he is needed, but absences required by health, for vacation, or for soliciting money might be left to us to authorize, without troubling your board in every instance.

As to funds, a letter to us from the treasurer shows that we have spent in our first three months, the exact proportion of the "budget" laid out by your board, in the items of Mr. Hovey's salary and of rent; that we have saved, so far, on the items of help, furniture, stationery and postage, but have exceeded a due proportion on the item "travel and miscellaneous." If the board wishes us to supervise expenditures, we would ask that we be allowed to transfer unexpended balances from one item of the "budget" to another, at our discretion. We suggest also that an additional appropriation of \$500 be made for "installation of collections," with special reference to architectural plans, which are coming in so fast as to embarrass us, unless we can mount, case, and index them as they arrive. This additional appropriation would of course be contingent on the raising of additional funds.

The treasurer writes that the balance in his hands, Dec. 1, to the credit of Headquarters Fund, is \$2572, to which we presume should be added \$500, to be paid in on account of rent by the Publishing Board. This \$3072 is \$700 short of the amount appropriated according to the "budget" for the remaining three-quarters of our first year.

It seems to us that our main work and immediate care should be the collection of more funds—enough if possible to carry us through two full years, at our present rate of expenditure, with more, if possible, to provide for increasing work and extraordinary calls. Mr. Hovey has done much work already in soliciting contributions in cities which have not as yet responded at all, or have responded inadequately. It seems to us that he ought to be allowed to follow up these partially developed chances of subscription, even at the risk of expense. In collecting funds for charities, a commission of 10 per cent.—often more—to a collector is considered proper. In our case it would seem that we might venture as much as this in travelling expenses, in order to augment our headquarters fund. Is the Executive Board willing to delegate to us the responsibility of further efforts in this direction? We have already encouraged Mr. Hovey to make two trips, as far as New York, which have added \$600 to our fund. We suggest that no expenses in the line of "travel" or "miscellaneous" be charged by the treasurer to the headquarters fund, unless the expenditure was authorized by us or by your board, for the maintenance of headquarters. If you authorize further soliciting for funds, a further appropriation of, say \$500, should be made for travel. Begging the board to let us know how we can further serve the interests of the Association, we subscribe ourselves, with great respect,

D. P. COREY,
GARDNER M. JONES,
CHARLES C. SOULE,
Headquarters Committee.

The report was accepted and the following action taken on the recommendations and suggestions contained therein.

Voted (1), That the committee be empowered to arrange with the one in charge of headquarters for all absences required by health, for vacation or for soliciting funds.

(2) That in the supervision of expenditures within the budget approved and voted by the Executive Board the committee be authorized to transfer unexpended balances from one item of the budget to another.

(3) That the committee be authorized to solicit funds for the specific purpose of installing the architectural and other collections which may reach headquarters and that such funds when collected and turned over to the treasurer of the Association are by this action of the Executive Board hereby appropriated to such purposes only.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer submitted the following statement of the condition of the finances of the Association and the condition of the various accounts for which appropriations have been made.

A. L. A. TREASURER'S STATEMENT, SEPT. 11, TO DEC. 17, 1906.

Received from G. M. Jones, former treasurer..... \$5,661.25

Receipts:
Dues, 1906..... \$83.00
Dues, 1907..... 54.00
E. C. Hovey, subscriptions to headquarters fund:
Alexander Maitland..... 500.00
Cleveland H. Dodge..... 100.00
C. C. Soule, treasurer A. L. A. Publishing Board to headquarters fund, 1st quarter..... 135.00
Interest on deposit, Merchants National Bank of Salem, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1, 1906..... 18.37
880.37

Gross receipts..... \$6,541.62

PAYMENTS, SEPT. 11-DEC. 17, 1906

Proceedings:
Oct. 20, R. R. Bowker..... 1,560.75
Dec. 5, R. R. Bowker..... 57.42
1,618.17

Handbook:
Oct. 20, Wright & Potter Printing Co..... 219.60
Oct. 20, Carter, Rice & Co..... 5.00
Oct. 20, E. C. Hovey..... 53.21
277.81

Secretary's salary:
Sept. 20, J. I. Wyer, Jr..... 50.00
Dec. 13, J. I. Wyer, Jr..... 75.09
125.00

Secretary's and conference expenses:
Oct. 2, Whitehead & Hoag Co..... 21.00
Dec. 13, J. I. Wyer, Jr..... 26.35
47.35

Treasurer's expenses:
Sept. 21, G. M. Jones..... 35.95
Oct. 20, E. C. Hovey..... .59
Nov. 2, G. F. Bowerman..... 8.54
Dec. 12, Am. Bonding Co..... 9.00
53.99

Committees and sections:
Oct. 30, E. C. Hovey, half southern trip (Travel Committee)..... 40.62
40.62

Committee on Bookbuying:
Sept. 21, A. E. Bostwick..... 1.88
Oct. 20, J. C. Dana..... 1.59
Oct. 30, Baker Printing Co..... 8.00
Nov. 26, B. C. Steiner..... 10.00
21.47

Headquarters:
Per treasurer's books..... 1,274.03
Advanced for contingent fund... 100.00
1,374.03

Total expenditures..... \$3,558.44
Balance on hand Dec. 17, 1906..... 2,983.18
\$6,541.62

STATE OF EACH APPROPRIATION, 1906-07

	Expended.	Appropriated.	Balance.
Proceedings.....	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	
Stenographer.....	150.00	150.00	
Handbook.....	250.00	250.00	
Secretary's salary.....	250.00	250.00	
Secretary's and conference expenses.....	26.35	600.00	573.65
Treasurer's expenses.....	53.99	100.00	46.01
Committees and sections.....	40.62	400.00	359.38
Committee on Bookbuying.....	21.47	200.00	178.53
Committee on Bookbinding.....		40.61	40.61
Headquarters.....	1,374.03	5,000.00	3,625.97
..	\$1,516.46	\$8,590.61	\$7,074.15
Balance on hand.....			2,983.18
Balance required to Sept 1, 1907.....			\$4,190.97

Possible revenue	
2000 memberships at \$2.....	4,000.00
Three quarterly payments from Publishing Board at \$125.....	375.00
	<hr/> 4,375.00
Possible balance.....	\$185.03

On recommendation of the treasurer it was *Voted*, That the funds collected specifically for the support of headquarters be consolidated with the general funds of the Association and that the budget for headquarters be combined, on the treasurer's books, with the budget for general purposes of the Association and that in future all receipts be credited to a single fund and all appropriations be charged against this fund.

Voted unanimously, That the secretary be directed to spread upon the minutes of this meeting and transmit to the recorder an expression of the sincere regret which is felt by every one of her colleagues on the Executive Board at her enforced absence from this meeting and her own work; to assure her of their hearty pleasure at the hopeful news of rapid recovery with its promise of speedy resumption of her duties in connection with the LIBRARY JOURNAL and with this board, and to convey to her a very cordial appreciation of the value and faithfulness of her long service to the American Library Association.

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION EXHIBIT

On request of the committee on exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition the Executive Board authorized the appointment of a co-operating committee consisting of the superintendents of children's work in the New York, Brooklyn and Cleveland Public Libraries and in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to assist in the collection and installation of the model children's room.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary*.

State Library Commissions

IOWA LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary, State Library, Des Moines.

The Iowa Library Commission has recently moved into permanent and commodious headquarters in the new State Historical building, opposite the State House. This building, when completed, will give house room to the various library interests of the state with the exception of the law library, which remains in the State House. In planning the Historical Building the ground floor of the east wing was set aside for the Library Commission, which, with its various interests, including the travelling library, requires more room each year for the growth of the work. The new rooms are well lighted, with ample space for the working force and with shelving for the large collection of books in the "open shelf" or subject collection of the travelling library. A large shipping room with shelving for the magazines handled through

the periodical exchange, a private office for the secretary, a staff room, lavatory, etc., are provided, and wall space for exhibits pertaining to library extension.

The provision of adequate rooms for the Library Commission was made necessary by the rapid growth of the work and the development of the travelling library on the study and research side, creating a need for more extended and convenient shelving and other facilities than heretofore. Wall shelving and stacks are provided for a collection of 25,000 volumes.

MARYLAND STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Bernard C. Steiner, secretary, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

The fourth annual report of the commission for the year ending Dec. 1, 1906, has been issued. It reports libraries established at West River, Emmitsburg, Graceham and Solomon's Island. 71 travelling libraries were sent out during the year, going to 14 of the 23 counties of the state; 178 books for the blind have been lent to 11 blind persons. The expenses of the commission for the year are: drayage and freight, \$72.71; postage, \$11.58; printing, \$73.70; cataloging, etc., \$85.47; binding, \$13; boxes, \$97.50; books \$233.48; total, \$585.44. There is a balance on hand of \$369. Mr. Ross M. Diggs has been appointed field secretary and library organizer.

NEW JERSEY PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION: H. C. Buchanan, secretary, State Library, Trenton.

The commission has issued a leaflet, entitled "Items of interest to the public, the board of trustees and the librarian."

It describes the work of the commission clearly, and for general use. The provisions of the revised library law of 1905 are clearly given, emphasis being placed on the benefits of a library to the taxpayer in return for his share in its maintenance.

State Library Associations

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: George H. Thomas, trustee Public Library, McCook.

Secretary: Miss Nellie J. Compton, University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln.

Treasurer: Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha Public Library.

The 12th annual meeting of the association was held in Lincoln at the City Library, Dec. 27-28. Before the meeting the association was entertained at luncheon by Mr. S. L. Geisthardt, president of the Lincoln City Library Board.

The association was called to order at 2.30 p.m. on Thursday by the president, Mr. George H. Thomas, superintendent of schools,

and member of the board of trustees of the Public Library of McCook. A brief business session was held, after which the program of the afternoon was taken up. The general topic for this meeting being "Co-operation with the schools," the association was particularly fortunate in hearing papers from some of the school people of the state, as well as from librarians. The first paper was "How the public school teacher can help the library," by Mrs. Sarah Brindley, of Columbus. She contrasted the assistance which might be given by the teacher well acquainted with literature and with some knowledge of library methods with the little which could be done by the teacher not so trained. She suggested that the teacher can help most by familiarizing herself with the library of the town, its contents and methods of work, so that she can go to the library with her students and herself show them what is there and how to use it; that she can create a love for good books among her scholars by showing them pictures of authors, telling them of the author's life, reading selections from their works, and then sending the pupils to the library for more. Teachers are famous story tellers, and in this way they would be glad to assist the librarian, especially the one who has no gift in this direction, thus interesting the children in exactly the way the librarian herself would like to do. On the other hand, let the librarian do her share to arouse interest in the library; let her visit the schools if necessary and invite the patronage of the teachers and scholars; when they come to the library, let her explain to them the arrangement, the various lists, and in general how to use it.

Dean Charles Fordyce, of the Nebraska Wesleyan University, presented the next paper on "How the library may serve the school." He urged early training in the reading habit, in the home if possible; if not, in the elementary school. This habit is rarely acquired later than the age of 14, when so large a proportion of American children leave the public schools. The library should contain books supplementary to the courses given in the schools, that these may be rendered broader and more comprehensive; but more important are the books to be read for pleasure as well as profit, in order that the taste for literature for its own sake may be cultivated. The teacher and the librarian ought to work together; their united knowledge of the books and of the children will supplement each other to their great advantage.

Miss Emma Rood, of the Omaha Public Library, read a paper on "How the work has been carried on in Omaha." She gave a detailed account of the methods in use there. They have there a separate collection of about 3000 volumes set aside as a school library, this being supplemented from the main library when necessary or desirable. It is customary each fall to write to the principal

of each grammar school asking what books are desired, and if any subject in particular is being taken up for which special literature is needed. Teachers are urged to come to the library and make their own selection of books if they desire. From forty to fifty books are sent to each grade, making a total of from two to three hundred for each school. A collection of pictures is also circulated.

Discussion of these papers by both librarians and school people was very free and thoroughly interesting.

The Friday morning session was devoted principally to brief papers on library problems and practical work. Miss Fanny Gere, of Columbus, told how she had prepared lists of desirable books for the merchants of her town before Christmas the last two years; how acceptable they had been; how well they had sold and how grateful both merchants and people were for these suggestions. Miss Lois Spencer, of Falls City, explained her methods of covering periodicals for circulation at the least possible expenditure of time and money. Miss Marion Parker, of Fremont, showed samples of mounted pictures as circulated by the Fremont Library, and explained how they were prepared as inexpensively and neatly as possible. From McCook came a report of library extension work unusual in a place of that size. Half a dozen boxes containing about 18 books each are circulated among the rural schools in the neighborhood, the teachers having selected the books they wish for their pupils. "Business methods in library work" was effectively discussed by Miss Alice McKee, of Beatrice. Miss E. Joanna Hagey, of Lincoln, related the experience of the Lincoln Library Board in publishing a printed catalog. The large amount of time and money expended upon it received no adequate return either in effectiveness or satisfaction. Miss Lulu Horne, of the Lincoln City Library, presented a very careful paper upon "Nebraska publications." She listed the more desirable of these, and gave the law concerning distribution. In the course of looking up her subject Miss Horne was able to collect almost complete sets of a good many of the more useful documents, and had these ready for inspection by any one interested.

The general topic for the Friday afternoon session was "With and for the trustee." Miss Edith Tobitt, of the Omaha Public Library, presented the subject "What the librarian may expect from the trustee" in a paper so helpful and practical that there was an instant request for its publication for the benefit of other librarians' trustees. She said that the trustees should form the highest authority in the library, and should be looked upon as such both by the public and the library employees. The trustees should be firmly convinced that the institution over which they have supervision is a good thing worthy of their support and of benefit to the town.

They should give of their best for the benefit of the public because they believe that in this giving they are doing the best that they can for the public, and unless they have this belief they should not be members of the library board.

The ideal board of trustees is made up of men who have been appointed for their special ability to help in this work and not for the payment of political debts. Members should be selected with the view of supplementing and strengthening the board, the strongest element being the sane, well balanced, well educated business man.

Committees should be few, but those which exist or are appointed should do the work expected of them. A book committee there must be, and because it supervises the expenditure of so large a proportion of the funds it should consist of the best members of the board. The librarian should prepare all book lists and be ready to state why certain books are needed. The committee should act as a sort of balance wheel to the librarian to see that book purchases do not exceed their proportion of the funds, and that no one department of the library is built up at the expense of another.

The policy of the library must be left to the board to determine, but they should look to the librarian for all suggestions regarding administration.

The library board should represent as many interests of the city as possible; should be made up of men possessed of keen public spirit who will use their influence to bring people to the library and this should be expected of them.

There can be no definite rule regarding the relations between the trustees and the librarian. This is something which will develop and change with time. If the librarian has held the office for years and is well known to all members of the board many things will be left to her which would not be left to a newcomer. But the new librarian need not be discouraged and feel that she has not the confidence of the trustees because she cannot always say "The board leaves everything to me." The trustees should not leave everything to the librarian no matter how competent she may be. It is their duty to retain their position as head of the library; they must remain responsible to the taxpayers for the expenditure of the funds, and also the librarian and the public must expect them to at all times maintain a dignified attitude toward the work that the work itself may be dignified.

The discussion of this paper was led by Professor C. A. Fulmer, a member of the Beatrice Library Board, and participated in by Mr. Haller, of the Omaha board, and several other trustees who were present.

Mr. C. H. Meeker, president of the McCook Library Board, who was to have presented the subject "What the trustees may expect of the librarian," was unable to be present.

Another member of the McCook board, Father Loughran, took his place on the program, presenting a brief paper by Mr. Meeker, and adding some thoughts of his own.

This session and the meeting of the association was closed with an address by Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, on "Literature and the community," which was most highly appreciated.

After each afternoon session Miss Hagey and her assistants of the Lincoln City Library, served tea most informally to all present. This proved to be one of the pleasantest and most really helpful parts of the meeting, giving time as it did to get acquainted and to exchange ideas and experiences.

Officers for the next year were elected as follows: president, Mr. George H. Thomas, McCook; 1st vice-president, Miss E. Joanna Hagey, Lincoln City Library; 2d vice-president, Miss Jane Abbott, South Omaha Public Library; secretary, Miss Nellie J. Compton, University of Nebraska Library; treasurer, Miss Margaret A. O'Brien, Omaha Public Library.

The association adjourned to meet in Omaha in October at the time of the meeting of the Iowa Library Association in Council Bluffs, it being hoped that a joint session of the two associations may be arranged.

NELLIE J. COMPTON, *Secretary.*

VIRGINIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: John P. Kennedy, State Library, Richmond.

Secretary: Edward S. Evans, State Library, Richmond.

Treasurer: Mary G. Lacy, Polytechnic Institute Library, Blacksburg.

The Virginia Library Association met Nov. 28, in conjunction with the Virginia Co-operative Educational Association, and held three important sessions. The first, at 10 a.m., was devoted to the election of officers, and the former officers were re-elected, as follows: Officers as above, and 1st vice-president, W. H. Sargeant, Norfolk; 2d vice-president, John S. Patton, Charlottesville; executive committee, S. S. P. Pattison, Richmond; J. C. Metcalf, Richmond; Alice B. Dugger, Farmville; Mrs. C. E. Hartsook, Ashland.

At the three o'clock session there were addresses on library subjects from several local librarians, and a very interesting address by Dr. A. R. Spofford, of the Library of Congress. Among the questions discussed were the "Travelling libraries in Virginia," "The benefit of a college library to education," "Some cataloging problems," "Influence of rural libraries in creating a literary spirit," and "Some queer title-pages," the last talk being made by Dr. Spofford.

These different addresses brought out some interesting facts relating to the library situation in Virginia at present, among others showing the great demand for travelling libraries both of a general character and for the use of

the schools, which has grown to vast proportions during the past 12 months, and which has already exceeded the supply of libraries at the command of the state librarian. The system of travelling libraries which is being developed under the supervision of Mr. Francis B. Berkeley is reaching out into the four corners of the state, and offering to rural communities which have otherwise no library facilities a collection of 50 well-selected books. This system has the advantage of the experience of other states and is working with admirable results.

At the meeting held in the evening Dr. Spofford addressed an audience of one or two thousand people on the subject of "The world of books."

The sessions were, as a whole, eminently successful and about 100 members were added to the association.

EDWARD S. EVANS, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

The December meeting was held on the evening of Dec. 13, at the Chicago Public Library.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Roden. Three new members were proposed and voted upon. Mr. Roden then introduced Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Miss Stearns' subject, "Regulate your hurry," was very appropriate for Chicago people. So much has been said about the old style librarian "who really had something to do with books," while it has been openly asserted recently that not scholarship but executive and administrative ability is the first essential in a chief librarian. Miss Stearns holds that scholarship is not necessarily incompatible with business ability, and cited the late Dr. Harper as a splendid example. His untimely decease calls to mind the many instances of breakdown in the library world, warning us that modern librarians are going the pace that kills. Miss Stearns emphasized the necessity of relaxation and sleep, the importance of vacations and exercise in the open air and cautioned librarians not to neglect the social side of their lives, and to "regulate your worry as well as your hurry."

The paper was given in Miss Stearns' inimitable style, and was full of that clever fun which makes her so widely popular.

Mr. Roden expressed to Miss Stearns the club's appreciation of the paper. The attendance at the meeting was 50.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

IOWA CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: Miss Harriet Howe, University Library.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Helen Mcraith, Public Library.

A library club has been organized at Iowa City, Ia., the members being the staff of the University and Public Libraries, the board of trustees of both institutions and other persons interested in library work.

The club met Nov. 20 at the home of Miss Howe, drew up a constitution and elected officers as above and vice-president, M. G. Wyer, University Library.

The meetings will be held the first Tuesday of each month except August and September. The program for each meeting will deal with subjects related to library progress.

HELEN McRAITH, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUBS.

A joint meeting of the two clubs was held on the evening of Dec. 6, in the hall of the Long Island Historical Society, Pierpont street, Brooklyn. The society was represented by Dr. St. Clair McKelway, and by Mr. Tunis G. Bergen, a member of the board of trustees. Mr. Bergen welcomed the clubs, and introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. George McLean Harper, of the English Department of Princeton University.

The subject of Dr. Harper's address was Sainte Beuve and his connection with the schools of Classicism and Romanticism, and was of exceptional interest.

He gave an account of the different definitions of classicism and romanticism that have been offered by various critics, pointing out the flaws or the inadequacy of each, and offered a tentative one of his own, which he explained at length. The attitude and influence of Sainte Beuve were defined and stated, with his remarkable qualities and his limitations.

The audience were invited as guests of the Long Island Historical Society to assemble for a social hour in the library above the hall, and refreshments were served there. About 125 members of the two clubs were present.

MILDRED A. COLLAR,

Secretary Long Island Library Club.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. W. Folwell, State University Library, Minneapolis.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Clara F. Baldwin, State Public Library Commission, St. Paul.

The Twin City Library Club met at the State University Dec. 10, with an attendance of 50 persons active in library work. After dinner together, the members heard a lecture by Professor Jenks on "The ethnology of the Philippines," illustrated with stereopticon views. Following the lecture the members of the club inspected the university library.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The work of the autumn term has been devoted largely to technical subjects, including ordering and accessioning, classification and library handwriting, also a course of lectures consisting of discussions and practical problems in making out annotations for children's books. This course is also used as a means of developing in the students a standard for the selection of literature for children. Instruction in story-telling has also formed an important part of the work of the first term.

On Dec. 5 the students had the rare treat of hearing the Irish folk-lorist, Mr. Seumas MacManus, tell Irish folk-tales with inimitable Irish humor. He also gave an account of story-telling in Ireland. Mr. MacManus is a native story-teller, and his story-telling before the students was invaluable as interpreting true folk-lore spirit and as an example of the genuine and simple story-telling of the folk.

On Dec. 6 the students had the privilege of hearing Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass., who gave two interesting lectures on technical processes used in book illustration—"The older methods of engraving" and "Modern photo-mechanical processes"—particularly interesting because of the collection of beautiful engravings which Mr. Wellman showed to the students and which he contrasted with the modern cheap prints.

From Dec. 10 to 20 Miss Marie L. Shedlock gave her usual course of lecture on story-telling. The students had personal interviews with Miss Shedlock, receiving suggestions from her which might be useful to them in the future.

Beside attending lectures and preparing problems the students have been required to do practice work, 21 hours per week, in the children's department of the library, also at the branch loan desks. The latter is required in order that the students may become familiar with the business routine of a library.

FRANCES JENKINS OLCOTT, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The library school received as a Christmas gift the entire *ex-libris* collection of Mr. John Starr Stewart, of Springfield, Ill., numbering 850 specimens. These represent different styles of book plates from the simple stamp or stencil name as mark of ownership, through the armorial to the modern pictorial designs. The collection is mainly the work of modern artists, but there is one Harvard University plate by Nathaniel Hurd. Sherborne, French and Spenceley have each several examples. Work from the United States,

England, France, Germany, Spain, Hungary and Russia is shown.

The collection is on 8x10 gray mounts, one plate to a mount, numbered and loose in six cases, each holding 150 mounts. Each mount has a descriptive label on the back. A card catalog formed a part of this valuable gift. This is arranged alphabetically by owners of the plates, each card referring by number to the mounts. The cards are of different colors to classify the items as follows: Individual plates, American, white; England and British possessions, buff; Continental Europe, cherry; clubs and other organizations, state and city libraries, lemon; schools and colleges, blue; plates of musicians or with musical subjects, salmon; plates of University of Illinois faculty, alumni and students, green. There is also a list of representative modern designers of *ex-libris* with the numbers of their work in this collection.

Mr. Stewart was formerly a student at the University of Illinois and his home is in Champaign, but for several years he has held positions in state offices at the capitol.

Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, is to lecture before the library school Feb. 4-9 on "Problems of the small library." Miss Tyler comes as alumni lecturer through the generosity of the Illinois Library School Association. All former students who can arrange to attend the lectures are cordially urged to do so. The library seniors will begin their field work Feb. 11, having leave of absence from the university for one month. They are to have experience at the loan desk, reference desk and in the children's room in the public libraries of Bloomington, Danville, Decatur, Evanston, Galesburg, Jacksonville, Joliet, Oak Park and Rockford. The visit to Chicago libraries will follow before returning to the university. Beginning Jan. 14, the university library will be open from 2 to 6 on Sundays during university sessions. Reserve books may be drawn out from Saturday to Monday as before, but periodicals will be kept in. This will double the hours of opening since the library school entered the university, the hours now being from 7.45 a.m. to 10 p.m. six days each week and from 2 to 6 on Sunday.

PERSONAL NOTES

Ethel W. Azbill, 1900-02, was married Nov. 20 to Mr. Louis E. Schramm, of Cleveland, O.

Marcia B. Clay, B.L.S., '05, has been appointed catalog assistant at the University of Illinois.

Olive E. Davis, B.L.S. '06, has been substituting for the librarian of the business house of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

Christina Denny, 1904-05, spent two months before the holidays with A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Edith E. Harper, B.L.S. '05, is librarian at Escanaba, Mich.

Georgetta Haven, B.L.S. '00, has returned to Cincinnati after two years' residence abroad.

Helen T. Kennedy, B.L.S. '03, is reference librarian at the Jacksonville (Ill.) Public Library.

Rena A. Lucas, B.L.S. '04, is spending the year abroad.

Leora E. Mabbett, 1900-01, is librarian of the public library at Edgerton, Wis.

Martha E. Moles, 1903-04, was married Feb. 23 to Dr. James H. Fairchild, of Jervais, Ore.

Elizabeth F. Simpson, 1893-94, has resigned as librarian of the Stevens Point (Wis.) Normal School to become assistant librarian of the Ypsilanti (Mich.) Normal School.

Florence S. Smith, 1903-04, has resigned as librarian of the Beatrice (Neb.) Public Library to become librarian of the public library at Walla Walla, Wash.

Ann D. White, B.L.S. '04, has resigned as catalog assistant at the University of Illinois on account of ill health.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director.*

WINONA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class of 1906 has just issued an "Annual," printed at the Winona Technical Institute. It contains a list of lectures, an article on "The art of bookbinding," "What the Winona Library School of Indianapolis stands for," and a number of brief articles, some verse, etc.

The statement regarding the school includes the following: "The library school stands for as great a compensation to its graduates as is commensurate with their qualifications, but it also recognizes the needs of the smaller tax supported libraries which are entitled to efficient librarians' services, but unable to pay the salaries demanded by college and library school graduate librarians. Quality of service is the essential part of what the library school stands for. The question of remuneration is an economic question to be settled by local financial conditions. Greater than self interest is the interest of the institution which the graduate librarians are called to serve. The service thus rendered will bring some rewards not counted in coin."

Reviews

PELLISSON, Maurice. *Les bibliothèques populaires à l'étranger et en France.* Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1906. 220 p. 12".

M. Pellisson has given us a most useful volume, comprising more information as to the history and present condition of American, English and Continental libraries than can be found elsewhere brought together and unified. He begins his account with the United States, to which he gives 30 pages. He sets forth here the principles and theories of library work as generally accepted in this country, with an understanding and a per-

spective certainly not surpassed in any foreigner who has heretofore studied the subject. There are, to be sure, minor inaccuracies. One observes in running through the pages an occasional misspelled name (e.g., Newburg for Newberry). The publishing section of the A. L. A., which was founded in 1886, did not issue the 1882 edition of Poole (p. 11). The A. L. A. does not maintain or support (as a body at any rate!—the word is *soutient*) the Library Bureau (p. 12). M. Pellisson's dates are not always the latest one might expect. Mr. Carnegie's gifts are recorded to 1900, the entrance requirements to the New York State Library School (changed to the B.A. degree in 1902) are given as high school graduation and the equivalent of two years' college work. The number of volumes in public libraries is given no later than 1900. Wisconsin, as well as a number of the states less important in this work, is omitted from the "travelling libraries" list. Some of the statements are too sweeping, as that "public libraries are open to the public from 9 in the morning until 10 in the evening," and the definite statements about boards of trustees. It is perhaps unjust to criticize the statement that free town libraries are "rich for the most part." And in all cases the mistakes are of detail, while the spirit of the work in general is admirably caught and admirably set forth. More attention might have been given to work with children, and some should certainly have been accorded the "free lecture" system in connection with libraries, but despite these (minor) faults M. Pellisson's book will be a convenient reference book for American libraries, as well as for foreigners.

England is given 30 pages, Germany 33, Austria-Hungary 7, and a few pages each go to Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Russia. Italy and Norway might have received a little more space, perhaps, and it seems a pity that Australia and New Zealand should have been omitted.

France is dealt with in 56 pages, giving in detail history and present conditions. The "propositions and conclusions" at the close present a carefully considered plan for bringing the work of public libraries in France up to the standard of that in America and England.

"It is high time," says M. Pellisson, "to give up resolutely the idea that made the public library a philanthropic institution. Doubtless philanthropy is a good and beautiful thing, but its domain is large enough; let it not encroach on that of education. What we must see above all is the library is a tool of culture, a means of elevating the people."

M. Pellisson's plan is well considered and most interesting. It includes the establishment of "cantonal" libraries, an arrangement like that that has proved successful here and there with us in county libraries. The

book cannot fail to aid much in the progress of the library movement in France, in which the author shows such interest and about which he expresses himself so wisely.

THE RECORDS OF THE VIRGINIA COMPANY OF LONDON: The Court Book, from the manuscript in the Library of Congress; edited, with an introduction and bibliography, by Susan Myra Kingsbury; preface by Herbert Levi Osgood. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1906. 2 v. 636+611 p.

Three manuscripts of great interest and historical value, which were formerly owned abroad, have most fittingly found resting places in this country. These are the *Columbus Book of Privileges*, the *Court Book* of the Virginia Company of London, and the *Autobiography* of Benjamin Franklin. The first and last of these, thanks to the labors of the late B. F. Stevens, of London, and the Hon. John Bigelow, of New York City, were rendered accessible to the public in printed form, in 1893 and 1868, respectively. Though the publication of the *Court Book* of the Virginia Company has been repeatedly urged since 1858, it has been almost a complete half century before it has at length appeared in print. The history of this manuscript is of the highest interest. As a result of the controversy between the two factions of the Virginia Company, in which accusations of mismanagement arose, King James, on April 17, 1623, appointed a commission to investigate its affairs. Its records and other papers were on demand delivered to the Privy Council. Nicholas Ferrar, foreseeing the danger, both politically and commercially, which would arise from the seizure of these valuable records, caused them to be copied under his own supervision. This was done none too speedily. The attestation at the end of the second volume is dated June 19, 1624. A week later, June 26, an order was issued by the Privy Council ordering him to surrender "all patents, books of account, and invoices of the late corporation and lists of people in the colony, to be retained by the Keeper of the Council Chest till further order." Ferrar carried the copies to the Earl of Southampton for safe keeping, in whose possession they remained until his death in 1667. They were secured by the Hon. William Byrd, of Westover, Virginia, some time between 1667 and 1687, from the Earl's estate, and remained in possession of himself and his descendants for a century. From their hands they passed into those of Colonel Richard Bland, and later into those of Thomas Jefferson. These, with other papers, in three volumes, were acquired by the Library of Congress in 1815.

The *Court Books* of the Virginia Company contain the minutes of its transactions, and in them were kept the discussions and de-

cisions in regard to the plantation, the granting of land, and all financial policies and plans for developing the enterprise and increasing the income. Of these there were originally four volumes, covering the periods, Jan. 28, 1606, to Feb. 14, 1615; Jan. 31, 1615 to July 28, 1619; April 28, 1619, to May 22, 1622; and May 20, 1622, to June 7, 1624. The original volumes are not known to be extant and the third and fourth volumes are only known by the certified Ferrar transcripts. What the first two volumes contained can only be surmised from the scope of the contents of the last two, the accuracy of which, except for such minor inaccuracies as would naturally arise in the process of transcription, is attested by a comparison with other records now in the Library of Congress and elsewhere.

The value of these records, covering as they do such an early period of our colonial history, needs only to be mentioned to be appreciated. They are justly considered to be among the most precious manuscript treasures which have found a resting place in the United States, and every student of our early history is under obligation to the Library of Congress for the careful and scholarly manner in which they have been edited and printed.

The character of the Virginia Company, and the classes, nature and value of its records, together with the location and contents of existing collections of documents relating to the company, are fully described in the introduction, by Miss Kingsbury, which occupies the first hundred pages of the first volume. This is followed by a "List of records," including all the documents, letters, publications, and other records of the Virginia Company between 1616 and 1625, and all of those previous to 1616, which are not published, or cited by Alexander Brown in his *Genesis of the United States*, a work which covers in a very able and exhaustive manner the early history of the Virginia colony from 1607 to 1616. Great value is given to this list by the fact that it locates, wherever possible, every one of its 764 documents, in numerous public libraries and private collections in England and this country. Whenever a document has been published, reference is made to the work in which it may be found. The remainder of the work of over 950 pages is taken up with the text of the "Court books," which is followed by an excellent index of about 70 pages.

Special characters have been made to represent the signs and abbreviations used in the original manuscript, the difficult chirography of which is amply shown by facsimiles of the different kinds of handwriting of which it is composed.

The editorial work of Miss Kingsbury has been done with great thoroughness, and American historical students can take pride in the fact that at last, after having waited for near-

ly 50 years, the records whose printing they have so long been urging have appeared in these two fine volumes.

GEORGE WATSON COLE.

RIVERSIDE, CONN.

SAVAGE, Ernest A. *Manual of descriptive annotation for library catalogues*. Lond., Library Supply Co., 1906. 164 p. 8°, 5s. net.

If the first feeling of either the lay or the library reader of this book be wonder that 18 chapters and 150 pages are required merely to tell how to add a few words of descriptive information after book titles in library catalogs, such thoughtless one will meet swift and sure disillusionment herein.

Librarians, and we fancy bookbuyers and sellers as well, have long appreciated the real value of annotated lists, and more or less annotation of varying quality has been done on both sides of the Atlantic. This has been chiefly by libraries and in bibliographic work, while as Mr. Savage indicates (p. 62-66) formal instruction and drill in just such work is given in two or three American library schools. Yet it must cause something of a start to the hitherto methodless and random, though perhaps very effective, annotator, to come all at once upon this elaborate crystallization of his work, to find it of a sudden enrolled among the fine arts, to be confronted with (p. 2-4) a formidable and perhaps somewhat over-elaborate nomenclature, to discover (p. 50-62) minute practical directions for manufacturing annotations as a part of the cataloging process, followed by 60 pages (p. 90-150) of "rules" illustrated by many specimens of good and poor annotations. The result is a thoughtful, extremely suggestive and really useful manual. Nothing at all like it has before been printed and that some satisfactory statement of principles and method is sorely needed is evidenced by the considerable volume of indifferent and often ridiculous annotations, which has been induced by the growing and wholly commendable tendency to emphasize and increase this sort of work in libraries.

Mr. Savage speaks only to and for popular libraries (those that in this country are known as "free public"), and he follows very strictly the limitations suggested by the word "descriptive" in his title, leaving to Mr. Ernest A. Baker, in what is perhaps the best chapter in the book, to suggest the importance of critical evaluation, to explain the inevitableness of some degree of this sort of work and to point out its limitations and dangers. Mr. Baker is the foremost advocate of critical annotation in England, though even he allows that for library purposes it can be merely relative or suggestive, such as is implied, for instance, in the very selection of certain titles for annotation, or the comparing of a book with others on the subject, or the commending it to special classes of

readers. Beyond this, habitual attempts at evaluation (as distinct from annotation) in library catalogs by librarians, very few of whom, in the nature of things, can be competent to attempt independent critical estimates, Mr. Baker rightly holds to be a very risky thing.

The best book annotation cannot be done by rule of thumb. It is not a matter of metres and bounds. It is not merely the extension of book cataloging (p. 3). For the purpose of the best or even of really good annotations, books cannot be treated in "batches" (p. 52 and 55), nor put through the mill at the rate of 10 per hour (p. 61). These observations suggest our chief objection to Mr. Savage's book, which seems to us the apotheosis of the mechanics of annotation, and tending to formalize the work and to cast it in grooves. The author himself recognizes in his preface the danger of sacrificing the utmost conciseness and lucidity to the mechanical following of rules, but aside from this brief allusion in the preface, the book itself is altogether in the direction of machine work. It is undoubtedly true that the results of the best annotation in the past may be profitably indicated by rules and that these rules may furnish a useful and necessary guide to future workers in this field. On the other hand, there are, not occasionally but frequently, books that will defy all conventional rules, where annotation may best ignore many or all of the formal canons, where it may properly assume a style or flavor almost incompatible with mechanical manufacture, where the intimate, personal note may well be sounded, and where above all it may be necessary to read the book from cover to cover. This is an obvious and informing process not anywhere suggested for any books so far as the reviewer can discover, certainly not in par. 78, where "the most copious sources of information" are given as "The title-page, preface, contents, page heads, first chapter and last chapter."

Now the thoroughly appreciative and skilful annotator who can see and feel beyond the formal foundations laid by the processes described by Mr. Savage, will not overlook these points, but they are not sufficiently insisted upon in his book. Perhaps in view of the author's modest prefatory disclaimer of finality or completeness they should not be strongly urged, yet it is to be regretted that, the work having been carried so well to a certain point, beginners (and nearly all of us are but beginners here) are left with what must surely be an impression of a mechanical process and nothing more.

American work in annotation has been frequently mentioned and with appreciation. It is pleasant to see the achievements, enthusiasm and generosity of Mr. George Iles specifically recognized. The work of the New York State Library School on "reader's an-

notations" is entirely misunderstood, the forms printed in par. 81 being merely suggested standards or criteria for judging books of the general classes named, and having no connection whatever with the actual material for or preparation of the reader's annotation, which is made up after no set form or program.

The many specimen notes in Part 2 add much to the usefulness of the book.

J. I. W.

SHARP, Katharine L. Illinois libraries. part I. (University of Illinois Studies, vol. 2, no. 1.) Urbana, University of Illinois, 1906. 96 p. 8°, \$1.

Miss Sharp's entire treatise was ready for publication when this first part was printed, but the extent of the work made it necessary to delay the publication of part 2. Part 1 contains the general statement; part 2 will give the historical sketches and statistics of individual libraries.

Eighty-four pages of this number of the university studies are given to "Illinois libraries," and these include the general figures and facts arranged in several ways. The list of public libraries is given first by counties, then by towns. Lists of subscription libraries, special libraries, college libraries, private school libraries, district school libraries and high school libraries follow. For all libraries the date of founding and the number of bound volumes reported at a date given (ranging from January, 1898, to March, 1905) are recorded, and in some cases the income.

The history of library legislation of Illinois is given in detail, occupying 31 pages. "Travelling libraries," "Gifts," "Depository libraries," "Associations" and "William Frederick Poole" are further headings. The frontispiece gives a library map of Illinois.

It is to be hoped that the second part of Miss Sharp's work will be published shortly, and that like valuable contributions to library history may be made for many other states. For the whole work on "Illinois libraries" Miss Sharpe has been awarded the degree of M.L.S. by the New York State Library School.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

CANFIELD, James H. Library extension. (*In Columbia University Quarterly*, Dec., 1906. p. 29-34.)

On specialization in libraries. A rapid review of the libraries of Greater New York, with a statement as to special collections or unusual strength in given subjects.

—The modern college library. (*In Education*, Nov., 1906. p. 129-135.)

CANFIELD, James H. The need for specialized libraries. (*In Independent*, Nov. 15. p. 1155-1157.)

After pointing out the specialization that has already taken place, Dr. Canfield urges further co-operation in this direction, with liberal support from those especially interested.

Ceska Osveta, the Bohemian library organ, devotes the whole space of its August number, the initial part of volume 3, to Dr. Z. V. Tobolka's article on Austrian bibliography. Since there is no bibliography in Austria except the Bohemian, published by the Ceska Akademie cis Frantiska Josefa I. in Prague, Dr. Tobolka asks that the university libraries, being the copyright depositories, should issue their annual accessions. The September issue of the periodical contains a paper on the Library of the Museum for Useful Arts in Prague, by Z. Wirth; others on the Free Public Library in Loupy, by F. Sramek; the classification of books, by L. T. Zivny; library statistics, by J. M. Vlcek; and the second series of J. Zima's "A librarian's notes about readers." There are also the proceedings of the library section of the Svaz Osvetovy at Prague.

DANA, John Cotton. Many-sided interest: how the library promotes it. (*In School Journal*, Dec., p. 563-565.)

The paper read by Mr. Dana at the Social Education Congress.

Folksbiblioteksbladet, v. 4, no. 4, contains an interesting article by Gurli Linder on reading for amusement by the coming generation.

GAUSS, E. F. L. Systems for the professional man: the selection and cataloging of books. (*In System*, Oct., 1906. p. 439-442.)

With illustrations of cards.

HULLEY, Rev. Lincoln. The library as an educational factor. (*In Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union-Citizen*, Dec. 29, 1906.)

Full report of an address before the Florida Educational Association.

LA FONTAINE, Henri. Les bibliothèques américaines. (*In Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1906. fasc. 1-3. p. 5-19.)

LARNED, J. N. The education of a reading public. (*In Detroit (Mich.) Free Press*, Dec. 28, 1906.)

Report of an address before the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

LEGLER, H. E. The library extension movement in Wisconsin. (*In Detroit (Mich.) Free Press*, Dec. 28, 1906.)

Report of an address before the Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

The *Library Association Record* for November prints in full the two papers on "Education of the librarian," read at the Bradford conference. The "Elementary stage" is dealt with by Henry D. Roberts, the "Advanced stage" by E. A. Baker. Both papers deserve to be read with care by all who are interested in library training.

The *Library World* for December contains an article on "The juvenile library," by J. B. R., a comment on "The book war," by Horace Barlow; "Oversize books," by J. D. Stewart, and notes.

Minerva, the journal of the Stockholm Public Library League, appears with number 1, December, 1906, as a "festnummer," to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the league. It is to appear quarterly, and its subscription price is 85 öre, or about 25 cents. The first number contains an interesting account of the league, with portraits, and there are articles on Swedish travelling libraries, the Deichmanske Bibliothek, by Herr Nyhuus; Danish public libraries, by Herr Steenberg, and Swedish public libraries, by Axel Hirsch. A picture of Herr Nyhuus and Herr Steenberg talking together will interest many who know them here.

TRIPP, George H. The free public library. (In *New Bedford* (Mass.) *Standard*, Dec. 31, 1906.)

An address by the librarian of the New Bedford Public Library before the Men's Union.

URBAN, Gertrude. Life in a children's library. (In *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Jan. p. 231-238.)

With illustrations by Ivanowski.

The *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for November-December contains a most useful article entitled "Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins. The number has also "The child and the book," by George W. Peckham, and a number of brief articles.

The *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* for December opens with an article on the new building of the Münster university library, by P. Schwenke. Floor plans and views of the exterior are given, and both are fully described. The plans are of especial interest. C. Van de Vorst's "Verzeichniss der griechischen handschriften der Bibliotheca Rosiana" is concluded, and there is a further note on the bibliography of Ernst Moritz Arndt, by P. Trommsdorff. There is an account of the late Dr. Förstemann, by Hans Paalzow.

LCCAL

Bloomfield, N. J. *Jarvie Memorial L.* (4th rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1906, mss. report.) Added 974; total 9639. Issued, home use 33,718 (increase over last year 10 per

cent.). This is a subscription library, with a total registration of 565.

Boston, Mass. The children's librarians of the vicinity of Boston have formed a Round Table for the informal discussion of subjects pertaining to work with children. Meetings are held bimonthly at the Boston Public Library.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. One of the assistants in the library was arrested recently, charged with the infraction of the Sabbath law in giving out books in one of the branches on Sunday. The case was of course a test one, and the court (at a special session) held that the public library work was a charity, and the assistant in question was therefore not violating the law.

A new branch has been opened in North Cambridge, on the second floor of the remodelled city building.

The mayor has asked the library trustees to assign space in the branch libraries in outlying districts for a public information bureau, where a representative of the administration may have a desk to receive complaints regarding department affairs and give information regarding city affairs desired by citizens who are unable to give the time to come to the city hall.

Brooklyn, N. Y. *Institute of Arts and Sciences, Children's Museum L.* (Rpt., 1905, in rpt. of museums.) Total number of readers was 30,427, an increase of 3528 over the previous year. On election day the attendance of readers was so large that two children were obliged to sit in each chair. There were 326 visits of teachers, 103 being accompanied by their classes; and 270 students in the training school and high schools came for special reference work. Miss Draper says in explaining the scope and aims of this adjunct to museum work:

"This 'Nature Library' has been gradually developed from the small nucleus of about 500 books with which the library started in 1900 to a good working collection of 4000 of the best popular and children's books upon natural history, in the widest sense of the term. A careful inspection of new publications insures the selection of the most reliable and attractive books as soon as issued, and thus keeps the library well up to date in furnishing the best nature books, which are placed upon open shelves, where they may be freely consulted by all readers."

Collections on other branches of sciences are similarly complete. Volumes added during the year were 586; total number Jan. 1, 1906, 4117 vols. In addition to the routine clerical work of the staff, several lists of special books were prepared at the request of out-of-town libraries, and 16 lecture bulletins for children's museum use. Altogether this is a readable, suggestive and inspiring record.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Institute of Arts and Sciences Museum L. (Rpt., 1905, in rpt. of museums.) Added 481; pm. 260; total 15,636.

Most important in the year's history has been the centralization of library interests in a room formerly called the trustees' room. Wall cases and shelving at either end of the room leave space in the center for reading tables and librarian's desk. The books of this collection are now housed in this room and in three storerooms in the building—a vast improvement on former conditions. Nevertheless Miss Hutchinson urges larger quarters, where books may conveniently be brought together; and she also begs for more books, especially back numbers of periodicals and publications of societies, so constantly in demand for reference work in a specialized library of this kind.

A somewhat more elaborate charging system has been adopted to keep pace with the increased use of the books; a list of popular books in natural sciences has been made and hung in the natural science rooms; the subscription cards of such bibliographical helps as the Concilium Bibliographicum have been received and filed, while a large amount of clerical work has been done in connection with museum publications.

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute F. L. (19th rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 5984; total 85,869. Issued, home use 155,613 (fict. 59 per cent.), of which 31,513 were issued in the children's room. New registration 4713.

The great change of the year has been the conversion of the whole first floor of the stack into an open-shelf room. The stack was not built for general access, as is plainly seen from the fact that the shelves run parallel with the counters and desks, thus making supervision very difficult, and from the fact that the stacks stand close together, thus giving greater storage room but less easy use. None of these disadvantages, however, could seem decisive against the imperative need for allowing the users of the library to examine for themselves the books as they stand on the shelves. It was therefore decided to throw the stack open, regardless of difficulties. One stack in the center, across all three tiers, was taken out to give better light and supervision, and the two lower shelves left empty to avoid difficulties of access. The shelves already open in the delivery room, with this new shelving, give space for over 30,000 books.

Miss Lord states that even if it were feasible to open the second story stack, she would consider it inadvisable to give access to the whole circulating collection, as there are certain classes, and often large classes, of books that it is not desirable to leave with the books accessible to every one. The detailed list of these classes, and the exact method of indicating books not kept on the open shelves are given. "Books for younger readers" occupy

one corner of the delivery room, and boys and girls are not allowed in the stack without permission.

There has been an increase in circulation of 14,110, and one reason for it is undoubtedly the new rule as to the number of books that may be taken at one time. In February the former limit of two books was changed to "several," provided only one is fiction. This means in practice as many as any one desires, if there be no special reason against taking certain books. It has always been the department rule that any one having a special need for more than two books should be allowed to take more, but often those who needed the books most did not ask for what they felt to be a privilege, and so in some way personal. At present there is no question of discrimination, and no questions are asked unless the books taken are much in demand.

There is again a slight decrease in the use of the reading room (30,295), which is attributed chiefly to the discontinuance of the Pratt Institute High School, whose students used the room a great deal.

The use of the reference room was 16,887, that of the art reference room 12,014, and that of the applied science reference room 10,615. The account of the work of this last department is of interest in these days of awakening to the need of industrial and technical books. An industrial map was made of the three wards where the manufacturing interests are greatest among the wards lying near the library. It includes details of 63 factories, and will undoubtedly be useful in developing the work of the department.

The children's room shows an increase of use, and the usual exhibitions, bulletins and story hours varied the work. Sets of bulletins were lent to three other libraries and to two meetings of state associations.

The classification of books on chemical analysis was revised, as was also that of 621.19, a subdivision of electrical engineering. The classification of individual biography was abandoned, the biographies now being arranged alphabetically under the names of the people written about, by the book number (Cutter number). The old numbers are disregarded in arranging books on the shelves, as far as the class number is concerned. The class numbers are being removed from the books as fast as they come up for binding, and so forth.

Early in the year the decision was made to give all medical books in the library to the Medical Society of the County of Kings, whose library is free to every one. It is stated that it is impossible for a general library to keep up with medical literature, and difficult for its administrators to discriminate as to the proper persons to use such books, and that it therefore seemed best to make no attempt to answer the demand here. A few general reference books were kept, and all good books on hygiene.

There was the usual exhibit of books recommended for Christmas gifts.

The library has suffered serious losses this year in the resignation of three heads of departments. That of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, for 10 years children's librarian, is recorded with an expression of deep appreciation for the work Miss Moore has done. Miss S. Frances Worthington, head of the circulating department, and Mr. Herbert L. Cowing, head of the applied science reference department, have also left the library staff during the year, and their service is commented on as of much value. Miss Agnes Cowing was appointed in charge of the children's room, Miss Agnes M. Elliott in charge of the circulating department, and Mr. E. M. Jenks in charge of the applied science department.

Besides the usual monthly bulletin, the library has published during the year an annotated list of 260 books on electricity and an eight-page folder giving information about the library.

Calumet, Mich. Calumet and Hecla Mining Co. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Sept. 30, 1906; in local press.) Added 2638; total 23,243. Issued, home use 120,973. Reading room attendance 26,361; children's room 29,697.

Cambridge (Mass.) P. L. In commemoration of the birthday of Colonel Thomas Wentworth Higginson, of Cambridge, who reached his 83d year in December, and in recognition of his diligence, both in speech and in writing, as an advocate of reasonable reforms and general right living, the city of Cambridge has placed a bronze tablet at the entrance to one of the alcoves in its public library, which indicates that it will be known as the "Thomas Wentworth Higginson Alcove," and in it will be contained all the published works of the eminent preacher, soldier and author.

The library issues a pamphlet containing a chronological and an alphabetical list of the author's publications, a list of books and articles on Colonel Higginson, and a brief biography.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L. (2d rpt.—year ending Oct. 1, 1906; in local press.) Added 4636; total, 10,221. Issued, home use 56,789. Total registration 4084.

During this second year of the library, and what is less than the first year of the circulating department, 3109 volumes were given the library. The report shows commendable activity in every department.

The privileges of the library are hereafter to be open to Hamilton county, if the county court will make the proper appropriation.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. The library is receiving many good bulletins from one of the Cincinnati high schools. With the opening of the present school term a course in original

designing based upon the making of bulletins for the library was planned by the head of the Art Department of Woodward High School. The library suggests the subject and general plan of the bulletin, and the students carry out the suggestions. The fact that the bulletins are used in the children's rooms of the library has increased the students' interest in the course, and the results have been gratifying to both institutions.

Columbia University L. (Rpt.—year ending June 30, 1906; summary issued to press.) Added 15,998; total 391,523.

The report tells of a great amount and variety of valuable work accomplished in the catalog department. Of the work of the shelf department, it is said that "literally tons of material found in all manner of corners and out-of-the-way places of this building have been examined and properly cared for, either by acceptance or rejection. There is absolutely nothing at present in dark corners, nothing regarding which we are not adequately informed, and nothing which is not available, except the Thomas library and the Seidl library, both of which will be cared for before the close of the summer vacation."

Dr. Canfield presents the following interesting figures:

"In April I sent a circular letter to seven somewhat neighboring universities having typical libraries, stating that it would be interesting and possibly helpful to know what proportion of their total annual expenditure goes for their libraries, and what proportion of their library expenditures covers personal service. . . . As no two institutions use exactly the same forms of bookkeeping, it was not possible to make either the reports or the comparisons with the utmost accuracy. But the details of each report were studied with care, and the proportions or per cents. are reasonably correct. . . . Of its total annual expenditure (except permanent additions to plant), Princeton devotes 9.2 per cent. to its library, Harvard 9.1 per cent., Columbia 7.6 per cent., Yale 5.5 per cent., Cornell and Chicago each 4.6 per cent., University of Michigan 4 per cent., and Pennsylvania 3.4 per cent.

"Of its total library expenditure (except as above), Columbia pays for personal service 53.9 per cent., Chicago 52.6 per cent., Harvard 49.9 per cent., Pennsylvania 46.6 per cent., Yale 46 per cent., Princeton 45.7 per cent., Cornell 45.3 per cent., and Michigan 41.6 per cent."

In connection with some comparison of salaries paid by university libraries, note is made of the fact that a somewhat new field is opening, in large cities at least, for women with library training, who have also those other qualities which make success in the business world at all possible. It has long been the policy of Columbia to assist members of the library staff, at any time, to find more desirable positions elsewhere. In the last six years

at least 15 women of the staff have left the library, most of whom have secured much more lucrative business positions, which are also satisfactory in other respects.

An important addition has been made to the library during the year in 150 autograph letters of Pierre Bayle, the author of the "Dictionnaire historique et critique." The letters cover the period 1670-1706. Another important acquisition is a collection of papers, pamphlets, magazines, and all sorts of printed matter relating to the Russian revolution.

The report of the Avery collection, by Mr. Edward R. Smith, details the reasons why Columbia should develop a general art library.

Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1023; total 16,318. Issued, home use 45,191 (juv. 15,567). Total registration 5356. Receipts \$6636.18; expenditures \$5704.27 (salaries \$2020.28, books \$657.25; periodicals \$260.43, binding \$315.50, janitor \$540, fuel \$442.51, lighting \$266.06).

Fitchburg (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1906; in local press.) Added 1488; total 47,104. Issued, home use 73,880 (fict. 66 1-3 per cent.). Reference room use 5591; visitors to art gallery on Sunday 3369. Receipts \$8392.31; expenditures \$8392.31 (salaries \$3358; books \$1907.33, periodicals \$279.86, binding \$366.95, janitor service \$931, light \$478.59, coal \$359.41).

The total library valuation, as appraised by the assessors, is \$165,365.

Under "recommendations" Mr. Nutting suggests the establishment of deposit stations in stores at West Fitchburg, South Fitchburg, Cleghorn and Traskville.

Frankfort (Ind.) P. L. The cornerstone of the new building to be built with the \$22,500 received from Mr. Carnegie was laid on Nov. 28. The Grand Master of Indiana Masons performed the ceremony, and the principal speaker was Dr. Robert J. Alely, professor of mathematics in the State University.

Gadsden, Ala. Carnegie L. The formal opening exercises were held on Dec. 21.

Geneva (Neb.) P. L. The formal opening of the library took place on Jan. 2.

Hadlock (Wash.) P. L. The library building was burned to the ground Dec. 22, the books and furniture being saved.

Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L. (16th rpt. — year ending April 30, 1906.) Added 1976; total 30,596 (4387 German). Issued, home use 125,844 (12,005 German; 41,367 juv.); ref. use 13,752. Visitors to reading room 48,640. New registration 1593; total cards in use 9541. Receipts \$12,736.85; expenditures \$12,713.75 (salaries \$6502.15, books \$1719.04, repairs \$1417.85, binding \$597.45; papers and magazines \$528.44, coal \$489.85, light and water \$540.33).

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. A new room has been added to the library museum, whose name of "Colonial room" explains its purpose. A few gifts for the room have been received, and a number of interesting relics have been lent for exhibition.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. (25th rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906; in *Public Library Quarterly*.) Added 5013; total not given. Issued, home use 219,346 (fict. 110,998; juv. 65,400). There are library substations in 21 schools, with a circulation of 58,986 books, an increase over last year of 11,650. Total registration 39,200.

This year completes the 25th year of active service of the librarian as well as the first quarter of a century of the library's history. It has been a period "of steady growth; of rise and progress; no retrogression or adversity has been felt in the history of the Kansas City Public Library," a fact attributed by Mrs. Whitney to the broad co-operation of the Board of Education, which governs the library as well as the schools. Reports are made under heads of various departments. In the reference room enlarged use by societies and professional workers of books and bibliographies is noted, while the newspaper clipping bureau of the library is called into service not only by local societies, but also by far distant towns of the United States and Canada.

The duplicate pay collection of popular books has well attested its usefulness, inasmuch as statistics show an increase of 2441 books rented in the past year. While its additions have cost \$934.95, the sum of \$817.90 has been received from rentals.

The work with children has gone on apace along approved lines, and the circulation, largely increased in the suburban districts through the substations, indicates a steady movement of population out of the crowded sections of the city. Interesting notes are appended on the daily happenings in a "live" children's room, where all colors and nationalities mix in democratic equality. There are also comparative tables of reading by grades among the white and colored children.

Library of Congress. The Yudin collection of 80,000 volumes on Russia has been added to the library. Mr. Putnam says of it:

"The acquisition ranks as a purchase, but it is still more a gift, as the owner practically presents two-thirds of it—that is to say, nearly two-thirds of what he himself actually paid for it. The owner is G. V. Yudin. His business interests are in mines, but he is an accomplished bibliographer and has published three volumes of a bibliography of Russian literature. He has travelled much, and has spent over 20 years in acquiring this collection, which now numbers some eighty thousand volumes. The printed material is Russian and Siberian. The collection is strong in

Russian history, Russian literature, Russian art and archaeology. It includes some two hundred manuscripts relating to early American occupation.

"Mr. Yudin is now somewhat advanced in years and appears to desire to see his collection placed where it will be useful and gain distinction. The idea that it should be here in our national library was a strong inducement to him, which showed itself in his liberality and his willingness to contribute to the transfer considerably more than the amount paid. He believes that here the collection would not merely be practically useful, but would promote a better understanding of Russia and her institutions."

Little Rock, Ark. Mr. Carnegie having offered the city \$50,000 for a building, with the usual conditions, the matter was taken up with enthusiasm and energy by many of the leading citizens. At a public meeting of professional and business men, held Nov. 23, it was voted that \$100,000 was necessary for an adequate building for Little Rock. It was understood that Mr. Carnegie was ready to give this, but the city administration declared itself unable to pay \$10,000 at present, though it could be done later. A committee of 25 was therefore appointed at this meeting to raise \$40,000, \$20,000 payable on the completion of the \$100,000 building and \$5000 a year thereafter for four years. On Dec. 17 the committee reported to the city council that \$25,608 had been pledged, and the council passed an ordinance appropriating the sum of \$10,000 annually toward the maintenance of a public library. The question of the site is now under discussion.

Louisville (Ky.) P. L. The trustees of the library early in December offered seven prizes of \$5 each for competition by pupils of the public schools. Four were to be for compositions "devoted entirely to matters connected with the first English settlement in America," and three were for drawings of Daniel Boone's fort. All compositions and drawings received are to be bound for preservation in the library. 607 compositions and 143 sketches were passed upon by the judges, and the awards were announced Dec. 21.

Lyndonville, Vt. Cobleigh P. L. The new building was formally dedicated Dec. 29. It is the gift of Eber W. Cobleigh. The building is of brick with granite trimmings, and is 52 x 52. The capacity of the stack is 10,000. There are at present 3000 volumes in the library, which was begun in 1896. The building is well equipped and decorated. The gift was \$16,500. The giver was present at the ceremonies. The address of acceptance was made by Mrs. E. J. Blodgett, on behalf of the trustees.

Mayville (Wis.) P. L. The city council has refused any further assistance to the li-

brary, and the board of trustees appointed by the mayor, having no money with which to carry on its work, has resigned and turned the library back to the original organization, the Mayville Free Public Library Association.

Monmouth, Ill. Warren County L. Assoc. The association has refused the offer of the heirs of Dr. Henry Tubbs, as stated in L. J. for November, p. 797, on the ground that it is against the policy of the association to canvass for funds, and that so much money has recently been asked from the community that the task of raising \$10,000 for the library would be fruitless. The association "gives expression to its earnest wish that the honored name of Dr. Henry Tubbs be permanently identified with the library." The association has accepted the offer of Messrs. McQuiston to sell one-half of their frontage on the public square for \$5000, the sellers to join the library association in building a library not less than two stories high, to be completed in 1907.

New Haven (Ct.) P. L. The gift of \$300,000 from Mrs. Hoadley B. Ives, for a new building, having been unanimously accepted by the aldermen, the question of the site arose. That suggested by Mrs. Ives has finally, after much discussion, been decided on, and on Dec. 10 the board of aldermen voted to purchase it. The land is known as the Bristol property, and is on the corner of Temple and Elm streets. Its cost is \$75,000, for which the aldermen ask in the appropriations for this year.

New Jersey State L. (Rpt.—year ending Oct. 31, 1905.) Added 3417; total 71,057.

"The State Library is now in better condition in every respect than at any time in its history. . . . A new and complete manuscript catalogue of the law library has been made, and during the year the dictionary card catalogue of the reference department has been practically completed."

A list of important purchases and one of the givers of important additions are included in Mr. Buchanan's report.

New Orleans (La.) F. P. L. The city and the purchaser of the old library building have been in complicated dispute over the transaction, and the courts must settle the matter. Although this may delay the clearing of the site, it does not interfere with the new library building, which is to be placed elsewhere. The old site is to be occupied by the United States postoffice.

The library has adopted the Browne charging system in modified form.

New York P. L. The Lenox Library plot, covering the Fifth avenue block from 70th to 71st street, has been sold to H. C. Frick. A part of the land was left with the condition that it should be used only for library purposes, and a bill must be passed by the state

legislature to authorize the sale, but it is stated that the heirs to the property have given a release allowing the sale. The purchase price is said to be \$2,400,000. Possession will be given, of course, only when the new building at 42d street is ready to receive the Lenox collection.

There is at present in the Lenox Library an exhibit of the etchings of Dr. Leroy Milton Yale.

Olean (N. Y.) F. P. L. The Forman Library has been turned over to the new free public library, which has received its charter.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Carnegie L. There has been issued an illustrated pamphlet of over 20 pages entitled "Some facts about the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A., to be dedicated in its new building on Thursday, April 11, 1907." It was prepared "for distribution among the distinguished Europeans who have been invited to attend the dedication, . . . and also for the information of newspapers and magazines outside of Pittsburgh." The statement about the library occupies a page.

Pomona (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 2159; total 11,851. Issued, home use 63,898 (fict. 57.3 per cent). New registration 961; total registration 4028. Receipts \$7480.14; expenses \$5146.11 (salaries \$2248.75, books \$1335.52, binding \$458.10, periodicals \$204.58, light and power \$139.90, heat \$145.38).

Providence (R. I.) P. L. The Sprague House branch was formally opened Dec. 15, there being exercises in the afternoon for the children and in the evening for older people.

Queens Borough L. The Flushing (Carnegie) branch was opened Dec. 17, without formal ceremonies. The building is of red brick, with buff limestone trimmings. It is 86 x 53, and cost \$27,000. The old building has been sold for \$250, and the money is to be used to improve the grounds about the new one.

Riverside (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1906.) Added 1188; total 16,714. Issued, home use 70,452. New registration 937; total registration 4525. Receipts \$9214.53; expenses \$7280.13 (salaries \$2583.45; books \$1377.92, rebinding \$117.20, periodicals \$172.28, light and power \$400.85, heat \$214.95).

A musical department was added to the library during the year.

Santa Rosa (Cal.) P. L. The handsome library building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, and rebuilt since the April disaster as the result of his generosity, was reopened Nov. 30.

Westport (Ct.) P. L. Without special previous announcement, the cornerstone of the new \$80,000 public library given to the town of Westport by Morris K. Jesup, president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, was laid on Dec. 15.

Gifts and Bequests

Bridgeton (N. J.) L. Assoc. The library receives \$500 by the will of the late Percival Nichols.

Bristol (Ct.) F. P. L. Dr. Frederick H. Williams has given the library his collection of Indian implements and arrowheads, which took a prize at the Chicago World's Fair.

Brown University L. Mrs. John Hay has given the library 500 volumes from the library of the late Secretary of State.

Danielson (Ct.) P. L. The sum of \$500 was left the library in the will of the late Shubael Hutchins, of Providence.

Great Neck (L. I.) F. L. Roswell Eldridge has offered to give the library a building costing \$15,000. The plans are being prepared.

Greenfield, N. H. By the will of Abbe Stephenson the town receives \$6000 for a library building in memory of the parents of Mr. Stephenson.

Harvard University L. The library has received from Henry Arthur Jones a copy of the Kelmscott Chaucer on vellum.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. The will of the late Isaac S. Taylor bequeaths to the library all his books, maps and charts pertaining to Arctic voyages and explorations.

Monson, Mass. Flynt and Packard L. The library receives \$1000 by the will of Eudocia C. Flynt, of Monson.

Newark (N. Y.) F. P. L. Mrs. Landon has given to the library the medical works of her late husband, Dr. Newell E. Landon, a collection of some 700 volumes.

Onawa (Ia.) P. L. Judge Addison Oliver has offered to give \$20,000 for a more substantial library building. Judge Oliver gave the present library to the city.

Somerville College, Oxford. The library of John Stuart Mill has been presented to Somerville College by Miss Helen Taylor, his stepdaughter. Among these books are many volumes associated with Mill's friendships, as those given him by Carlyle.

Sterling (Mass.) F. P. L. David Fanning, of Worcester, formerly of Sterling, has given the town \$1000, to be known as the Rosamond Dawlers Fanning memorial fund. The income is to be used for the purchase of books, for the increase of salary of the principal of the Sterling high school, or for the aid of a student of either sex domiciled at Sterling at either Clark University or the Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Tulane University L. Mrs. Frank Bryant has presented to the university her husband's entire library as a memorial to Mr. Bryant, who died some time ago. The collection is

one of the most valuable that the university has received. It contains 400 volumes, including a number of works on natural history and political history.

Recently Mrs. Christian Maitre gave to the library her husband's collection of books on botany, comprising 353 volumes and pamphlets, many of which are in German.

University of Pennsylvania L. The library has received as a bequest from Dr. D. B. McCartee his library on Chinese and Japanese literature.

Carnegie library gifts

Atlanta, Ga. The gift of Nov. 28 for two branches, noted in December L. J., was \$15,000 each, a total of \$30,000.

Bureau of American Republics, Washington, D. C. Jan. 1, \$750,000 for building, part of which will be library.

Charlotte, N. C. December, \$15,000 additional for hall and lecture room.

College of Physicians, Phila. December, previous offer increased to offer of \$100,000, to provide new home, which shall include library.

Humboldt, Ia. December, \$10,000.

Lander, Wyo. December, \$15,000.

Leominster, Mass. December, \$27,500.

Norfolk, Va. December, \$20,000 for branch at Brambleton.

Pocatello, Idaho. December, \$25,000.

Ritzville, Wash. December, \$10,000.

St. Charles, Ill. December, \$12,500.

St. Helena, Cal. December, \$7,500.

San Antonio, Tex. December, \$20,000 for addition to building.

Sea Cliff, L. I. December, \$6,000.

South Pasadena, Cal. December, \$10,000.

Willoughby, O. December, \$12,500.

Librarians.

AUSTIN, Thomas M., has been appointed to the curatorship of the Erie (Pa.) Public Library Museum, to succeed the late Charles F. Laurie.

BALLARD, Charles Rollin, for ten years librarian of the public library of North Easton, Mass., died suddenly at his home in Middletown Springs, Dec. 9, at the age of 79. Mr. Ballard retired from active work in 1892.

BUMFUS, Miss Amelia L., has resigned the post of librarian in the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., after having served in that capacity for over three decades. She became assistant librarian when

the library was established in 1871, and five years later she advanced to the position which she has since held. In accepting her resignation the board of trustees expressed its appreciation of her faithfulness, and congratulated her upon her approaching relief from her daily work.

CHAPMAN, Miss Grace D., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Lorain, O., to take a similar position at Lima, O.

DRESSER, Miss Annie S., of the New York State Library School, 1904-05, has been appointed assistant in the Cincinnati (O.) Public Library.

FÖRSTEMANN, Ernst Wilhelm, died in Charlottenburg, the suburb of Berlin, on Nov. 4. The "Nestor of German librarians" was 84, and for the last six years had retired from active work. He was born in Danzig, Dec. 18, 1822, and became a university student there at 17. He studied also at Berlin and Halle, taking the degree of doctor of philosophy at the latter university. In 1851 he was appointed *collega quartus* at the Wernigerode lyceum, and librarian of the Gräflisch Stolbergisch Bibliothek. He built up the library by a wonderful amount of hard work. In 1865 he was appointed to the librarianship of the Royal library at Dresden. In 1887 he resigned this position, where he had worked much and effected much for 22 years, and was made private librarian to the king and head of the "Prinzlich Sekundogeniturbibliothek," posts which he resigned in 1899. Dr. Förstemann was one of the most able, most diligent and best known (personally) of German librarians, and he was held in the highest esteem by his co-workers. His scholarly work took printed form many times, the most important of his works being the "Alt-deutsches namenbuch." The Berlin librarians held a memorial meeting for Dr. Förstemann on Nov. 20.

GOODRICH, Mr. Francis L. D., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, has resigned his position as assistant reference librarian at the John Crerar Library to become assistant in charge of accessions in the University of Michigan Library. Mr. Goodrich begins his new duties February 1, 1907.

HATCH, Azel F., a prominent Chicago lawyer, died Nov. 27. Mr. Hatch served on the board of trustees of the Chicago Public Library from 1890 to 1893 and from 1894 to 1900. He acted as president of the board from 1897 to 1899.

HAWKINS, Miss Enid, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed librarian of the Stevens Polytechnic Institute, Hoboken, her work to begin January 1.

ROGERS, Mrs. Ida F., librarian of the Union Hill (N. J.) Free Public Library for twelve

years, has resigned her position on account of her health. On Jan. 2 the new librarian, Frank Stuke, took charge of the library.

ROOF, Miss Fannie E., librarian of the South Brooklyn branch of the Cleveland (O.) Public Library, has resigned that position to accept the headship of the Lorain (O.) Public Library.

SELIGSBURG, Miss Ella R., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1903, has been appointed assistant in the classification and cataloging departments of Columbia University Library.

SKES, Miss Laura, Pratt Institute Library School, 1906, has been appointed children's librarian of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public Library.

THAYER, Miss Mary S. The following note has been received from Mr. W. H. Tillinghast, of the Harvard College Library:

"In its obituary notice of Miss Mary S. Thayer, in the December number, the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been misled by an erroneous statement which appeared in the newspapers. It was in Harvard College Library, not in the Cambridge Public Library, that Miss Thayer was employed as a cataloger for 40 years, and this library, as it has enjoyed the benefit of this long service, cannot forego the honor of the record—a lifetime of good work faithfully, loyally devoted to its interests."

WALL, Miss Mary H., for several years reference librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was married Dec. 21 to John Henry Gill, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WARD, Miss Annette P., Pratt Institute Library School, 1904, has resigned her position as librarian of the Woman's Institute, Yonkers, N. Y., and has been engaged to take charge of the Parish Library of the Church of the Ascension, New York, her work beginning with the year.

WOOD, Miss Julia S., has resigned the librarianship of the Hackley Library, Muskegon, Mich. Miss Wood had served for 14 years. The assistant librarian, Miss Lulu F. Miller, was appointed to the headship in Miss Ward's place.

Cataloging and Classification.

ATLET, Paul. De quelques applications non bibliographiques de la Classification décimale. (*In Bulletin de l'Institut International de Bibliographie*, 1906, fasc. 1-3, p. 92-99.)

BOOK PRICES. Book auction records. Lond., Karslake & Co., 1906. 28+630 p. 8°.

Covering the period October, 1905-August, 2, 1906.

CALCUTTA. Imperial Library. Catalogue of books in the reading room. With index. 2d ed. Calcutta, Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1906. 1-146 +4 p. 38 col. 8°.

DAYTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. Manual, containing a selected list of six hundred of the best books for children to be found in the Dayton Public Library. Dayton, O., Public Library, 1906. 35 p. 12°.

Arranged by grades and annotated. There is also a list of stories to be told to children under 12, and "Library information" intended especially for teachers.

EAST ORANGE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Books to read in the fourth grade, selected by Bertha S. Wildman, Public Library, Madison, N. J. East Orange, N. J., Free Public Library, 1906. 4 p. 12°.

Similar lists for the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth grades are issued, and all have been distributed through the superintendent of education to the children of the respective grades in the East Orange schools. The annotations are very brief.

HOLDEN, Edward S. A plan for the classification of military books on the Decimal system. Ed. 2. West Point, N. Y., U. S. M. A. Press, 1905. 48 p. 8°.

"During the past 12 months the scheme has been thoroughly tested at West Point in reclassifying several thousand volumes. . . . In its present form the scheme will be adopted at West Point, and, it is hoped, at other army libraries."

The first edition was issued in 1904.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. Class list of best books, 1905-1906. London, Library Supply Co., 1906. 70 p. 8°.

UTICA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Books for home reading: a graded and annotated list based on the course of study and recommended for use in the Utica public schools. Ed. 3. Utica, N. Y., Public Library, Oct., 1906. 30 p. 12°.

Bibliography

AERONAUTICS. Boffito, G. Saggio di bibliografia aeronautica italiana; cenni storici e ristampa d'un rarissimo trattatello d'aeronautica antica. (*In La Bibliofilia*, February-March, 1906. p. 355-366; April, 1906. p. 21-27; May-June, 1906. p. 86-90.)

AMERICANA. Buenos Aires, Biblioteca Nacional. Catálogo por orden cronológico de

los manuscritos relativos á América existentes en la Biblioteca Nacional. Buenos Aires, Bibl. Nac., 1905. 386 p.

ARCHAEOLOGY. Fowler, H. N. Bibliography of archaeological books, 1905. (*In American Journal of Archaeology*, Series 2, v. 10, 1906. p. 221-250.)

ART. District of Columbia P. L. Reference list no. 6; fine arts. Wash., D. C., District of Columbia P. L., 1906. 16 p. 16°. The list has brief annotations.

ARTHURIAN LEGEND. Reading notes on Arthurian legend. (*In Helena* (Mont.) Public Library Bulletin, Dec., 1906. p. 12-14.)

ASSISI. Inventario dell' antica biblioteca del S. Convento di S. Francesco in Assisi compilato nel 1381. Assisi, Tip. Metastasio, 1906. 45+269 p.

Edited with notes and comparisons with the existing codices in the communal library by the librarian, Leto Allesandra, under the auspices of the Società Internazionale degli Studi Francescani.

ATREUS AND THYESTES. Jakob, Franz. Die fabel von Atreus und Thyestes in den wichtigsten tragödien der englischen, französischen und italienischen literatur. Leipzig, A. Deichert'sche verlagsbuchhandlung nachf. (G. Böhme) 1907. 16+151 p. 8°.

BALZAC. Brunetière, Ferdinand. Honoré de Balzac. Phil., Lippincott, 1906. 316 p. 12°. Bibliography (11 p.).

BRIDGE. Mottelay, P. F. The bridge blue book. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 8+152 p. 12°. Bibliography (6 p.).

CHIVALRY. Ford, J. D. M. and M. A., comps. The romances of chivalry in Italian verse: selections. N. Y., Henry Holt & Co., 1906. 37+657 p. 12°. Bibliography (7 p.).

DOMESTIC SCIENCE. Publications on domestic science and household economics, April, 1906. Boston, Whitcomb & Barrows, 1906. 12 p. S.

Librarians will find this list very helpful as an aid in selecting books on the subject. The firm which publishes books by such authorities as Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln and Miss Anna Barrows has constituted itself a "clearing house for domestic science literature," and in this list they have included titles of nearly 200 books, which embrace the standard literature of the subject. The growing interest in the subject of

domestic or household science makes this list of special value to the librarian.

Librarians interested in this subject should also become acquainted with the work of the American School of Home Economics, Chicago, which has published some helpful volumes on household science of use in study club work.

A. B. K.

ESCAPES. Special reading list: escapes. (*In Salem Public Library Bulletin*, November, p. 168.)

FIRST BOOKS. Slater, J. H. First books on several subjects. (*In the Booklovers' Magazine-Books and Bookplates*, v. 6, pt. 5, 1906. p. 196-199.)

FLORENCE. Perry, E. R. Reading list on Florence, submitted for graduation, New York State Library School. Albany, N. Y., State Education Dept., 1906. 42 p. O. (N. Y. State L. bulletin.)

FOLK LORE. Bibliography of folk lore, 1905; comp. by N. W. Thomas. Lond., David Nutt, 1906. 36 p. 8°.

GENEALOGY. Helbig, R. E. German-American genealogies, chiefly Pennsylvanian, found in the New York Public Library. (*In The Pennsylvania-German*, October, 1906. p. 303-307.)

GEOGRAPHY. Bibliographie géographique annuelle 156, 1905; pub. sous la direction de Louis Ravenau. Paris, A. Colin, 1906. 336 p. 8°. (*Annales de Géographie*, Sept., 1906.)

HEREDIA, José Maria de. Vicaire, Georges. Bibliographie. (*In Bulletin du Bibliophile*, Feb. 15, 1906. p. 64-69.)

The bibliography follows an article entitled "Heredia, bibliophile et bibliothécaire," by Gabriel Hanotaux.

HYGIENE. District of Columbia P. L. Reference list no. 7; health and hygiene. Wash., D. C., District of Columbia P. L., 1906. 16 p. S.

The list has brief annotations.

IMMIGRATION. A list of books on immigration. (*In New York Public Library Monthly List of Additions*, November, p. 56.)

IRELAND. Ireland and the Irish revival. (*In St. Louis* (Mo.) P. L. *Monthly Bulletin*, Dec., 1906. p. 174-178.)

JAPAN. Hildreth, R.: Hildreth's Japan as it was and is; ed. by E. W. Clement. Chic., A. C. McClurg & Co., 1906. 2 v., 12°. Bibliography (2 p.).

LAW. Berthélemy, H. Les livres de droit dans les bibliothèques populaires. (*In Bulletin des Bibliothèques Populaires*, May, 1906, p. 65-68; July, p. 97-102; Nov., p. 129-132.)

LIBRARY ECONOMY. Hortschansky, Adalbert, ed. Bibliographie des bibliotheks- und buchwesens. zweiter jahrgang: 1905. XXXI. Beiheft zum Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1906. 10+143 p. O.

A valuable compilation of the books and periodical articles listed during the year in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*.

— Library work, v. 1, no. 3. H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn., Dec., 1906.

This number contains an article on "The making of trade catalogs," some notes, and the "Bibliography and digest of current library literature" for May to November, 1906.

LYSER. Hirschberg, Leopold. Johann Peter Lysér. (*In Zeitschrift für Bücherfreunde*, November, 1906. p. [297]-352.)

The article includes a bibliography, p. 347-352.

MOZART. Curzon, Henri de. Essai de bibliographie mozartine; revue critique des ouvrages relatifs à Mozart et à ses oeuvres. (*In Le Librophile Moderne*, January-April, 1906. p. [85]-121.)

MUSIC. Olschki, L. S. Contribution à la bibliographie de la musique vocale italienne du genre profane des XVII^e et XVIII^e siècles. (*In La Bibliofilia*, October-November, 1906. p. [241]-253.)

NERVOUS SYSTEM. Sherrington, C: S. The integrative action of the nervous system. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 16+411 p. 8°. Bibliography (8 p.).

NETHERLANDS. Smeding, L. H. Algemeene catalogus van nederlandsche boeken uit Norden Zuid; samengesteld ter gelegenheid van het 29ste Nederlandsche Taal-en Letterkundige Congres gehouden te Brussel in 1906. Antwerp, Nederland. Boekh., 1906. 200 p.

PARKS. Special list on parks and tree-planting. (*In Osterhout Free Library Bulletin*, October, p. 38-40.)

PRINTING. Utica. Williams, J: C. A bibliography of the press at Utica, Oneida County, New York, from 1803-1838. (*In his An Oneida County printer*, William Williams. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. p. 18-156.)

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH. Some recent books on psychical research and allied subjects. (*In Springfield City Library Bulletin*, November, p. 397-398.)

The *Rivista delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi* for November-December gives an account of the seventh meeting of the Società Bibliografica Italiana. Signor Malagola read a paper on the moral and material conditions of Italian archives; Signor Biagi made a plea for a library law, as the result of which a vote was passed asking Parliament to keep its promise of June 27, 1904, by passing a library law, Signor Novati presented a proposition for a bibliography of popular Italian books from the 16th to the 18th century; Signor Olschki spoke on the questions of customs duties in importing and exporting old books, on which subject Signor Lusena also spoke; Signor Fumagalli gave a paper on the books most read by the Italian people; Signora Cavalieri on the free libraries for children in Italian elementary schools. With this number the *Rivista* ceases to be the official organ of the Società Bibliografica Italiana.

SPANISH LITERATURE. Pérez Pastor, Cristóbal.

Bibliografía Madrileña, ó Descripción de las obras impresas en Madrid. II. (1601-1620). Madrid, Tip. de la *Revista de Archivos, Bibliotecas y Museos*, 1906. 558 p. 4°.

The first part of this work, dealing with works of the 16th century, appeared in 1891.

SPELLING, Simplified. Simplified spelling. (*In Salem Public Library Bulletin*, October, p. 163-164.)

STREET CRIES. Savigny de Moncorps, Vicomte de. Petits métiers et cries de Paris. (*In Bulletin du Bibliophile*, Aug. 15-Sept. 15, 1906. p. [309]-328.)

A supplement to the author's work which appeared in the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, November-December, 1904. Much bibliographical information is included. The article closes with four pages on "Petits métiers et cries étrangers."

THEATRE. Nicholson, Watson. The struggle for a free stage in London. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906. 10+475 p. 12°.

Bibliography (24 p.).

THEOLOGY. Brown, W: A. Christian theology in outline. N. Y., Scribner, 1906. 17+468 p. 8°.

Classified bibliography (28 p.).

TURKISH LITERATURE. Browne, E. G. Handlist of Turkish and other printed and lithographed books presented by Mrs. E. J. W. Gibb to the Cambridge University Library. Cambridge, Eng., University Press, 1906. 96 p. 8°.

Notes and Queries

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING.—Bulletin 29, dated December, 1906, is in the original card form. It asks for suggestions as to "books that ought to be written," recommends a bookbinder who binds from the sheets, gives a statement as to the books that should be reprinted, and reports on the replies of publishers as to poorly made books. It also explains the non-receipt of bulletins 25-27, and offers to reprint them if there is sufficient demand. It remarks too on "Library departments in newspapers."

THE LOS ANGELES "LIBRARY SENATE."—I note in your number for November last, page 792, that the local press refers to the Los Angeles Public Library as "so far as known the first to introduce a Library Republic." I may say that the Los Angeles "Library Republic," except for its extremely impressive name, "Library Senate," and for the elected representation of the general attendants, has been in operation at my own library for a couple of years past. I may add that I stole the idea from the John Crerar Library, of Chicago, where Mr. Andrews has had for years a Consultative Board composed of heads of the various departments.

L. STANLEY JAST,
Central Public Library, Croydon, Eng.

"NOTE ON BOOKBINDING."—The chairman of the A. L. A. committee on bookbinding has received 250 copies of "A note on bookbinding," by Douglas Cockerell. As stated in the annual report of the committee, these will be sent to those who ask for them as long as the supply lasts. Send all requests to

ARTHUR L. BAILEY,
Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.

PERIODICALS FOR THE BLIND.—As a member of the A. L. A. committee on library work for the blind, may I be permitted to correct the statement (on page 789 of the November LIBRARY JOURNAL) that the *Hora Jocunda* is the only magazine for the blind beside the new *Ziegler Magazine*.

There are several more published in this country. A list made by Miss Beryl H. Clarke, librarian for the blind, Brooklyn Public Library, is herewith given:

The Catholic Transcript, published monthly, by the Catholic Free Publication Society for the Blind, 27-29 West 16th street, New York, \$1.50 a year.

The Christian Record, published monthly in New York Point and Braille Point, College View, Neb., \$2 a year.

The Moon Magazine, published monthly by Moon's Society, 104 Queen's Road, Brighton, Sussex, England.

The Point Print Standard, published monthly by Josephine B. Cobb, 44 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2 a year.

The Weekly Review, published by Joseph

Gockel, 834 38th street, Milwaukee, Wis., \$2.50 a year.

As there is a great desire among the sightless to keep well informed on current events by their own efforts, the magazines are a great boon to them. It is to be hoped the *Ziegler Magazine* will not force the others from the field, but will bring about a general improvement among them.

ASA DON DICKINSON,
Union College Library, Schenectady, N. Y.

THE SHAKESPEARE PRESS AGAIN.—As a supplement to the discussion of the business methods of the Shakespeare Press, Westfield, N. J., in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June and July, 1906, I beg leave to call attention to the letter from Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, librarian of the Bodleian Library on "The Shakespeare Society of New York and the New York Shakespeare Society," in the *Athenaeum* for Oct. 20, in which he writes of a circular issued in or about April, 1891, inviting subscriptions to a four-text edition of Hamlet, to be issued in an edition of 150 copies. Mr. Nicholson sent his check for \$12.50, and after waiting between six and seven years he wrote to New York in regard to the matter, and in reply received another circular in regard to a four-text edition of Hamlet to be issued at \$20. A return of the Bodleian subscription was thereupon requested, but the librarian received neither money, reply nor book. Mr. Nicholson then calls attention to the recent circular of the Shakespeare Press announcing its publications for the fall and winter, 1906-07. In conclusion Mr. Nicholson suggests an investigation as to the relation of the New York Shakespeare Society and the Shakespeare Society of New York and the Shakespeare Press of Westfield, N. J.

Early in November the Shakespeare Press, Westfield, N. J., sent us a copy of its reply to the above communication, dated Nov. 1, and printed in the *Athenaeum* for Nov. 24. It hardly answers the criticisms of Mr. Nicholson and is most unfortunate in its tone.

Apparently the Bodleian Library is not the only institution having a claim against the Shakespeare Press. I have recently received a note from an eastern librarian, calling attention to the fact that his library had paid \$12.25 to the Shakespeare Press on the earlier subscription, and had received nothing in return.

THEODORE W. KOCH,
University of Michigan Library.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE: It is to be regretted that it was not practicable to include the Index to the LIBRARY JOURNAL for 1906 with the December issue, as has been the practice in recent years. The title and index sheets will be included with the February issue, and those subscribers who are delayed in binding the 1906 volume are asked to forgive the necessitated postponement.

WHY "PAGANS"?

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